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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 121 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	
26th June	Karoa	7,009	Extra B. I. Co.'s sailing
27th "	Novara	6,856	Extra
28th "	Plassy	7,346	
5th July	Khyber	8,946	
12th "	Culna*	6,151	

*Does not carry passengers.

All applications for passages should be accompanied by Priority Certificates, and passages will be allotted strictly in accordance with the grade of Priority Certificates.
It is anticipated that passages will not be available for "C" grade certificate holders before the latter part of July.
All passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.
Passage fares are liable to alteration without notice.

BOMBAY TO LONDON:

First Saloon. "A" Rs.	First Saloon. "B" Rs.	Second Saloon. "C" Rs.	Second Saloon. "A" Rs.	Second Saloon. "B" Rs.	Native Servants Deck Rs.
Single					
816	756	696	576	516	250
Return					
1,224	1,134	1,044	864	774	375

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES:

"A" Rs.	"B" Rs.	"C" Rs.	"A" Rs.	"B" Rs.	Rs.
Single					
768	720	660	552	492	230
Return					
1,152	1,080	990	828	738	345

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.
27th June	Dilwara	5378

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	—
23rd June	Lings	Karachi direct
26th "	Lightning	Karachi & Persian Gulf
26th "	Dwarka	Karachi direct

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kaifuku Maru No. 2	S. Sato	3204	22nd June	3rd July
Kirin Maru	J. Fukaura	4763	20th June	1st July
Yawata Maru	T. Kinoshita	4352	5th July	16th July
Kosoku Maru	H. Nagashio	3187	7th July	18th July

For Freight apply to:—
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG, AND MARSEILLES VIA ADEN, DJIBOUTI, PORT SAID AND GENOA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi	—	25th June	Japan.
Shokwa Maru	M. Miyatake	14th June	25th "	Genoa and Marseilles
Burma Maru	S. Imai	20th June	5th July	Japan.
Ganges Maru	S. Arai	22nd June	5th "	Japan.
Siam Maru	D. Imaizumi	15th July	25th "	Japan
Mitsuki Maru	S. Iwazawa	23rd July	2nd August	Japan.

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate ports).
For Freight apply to:—
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ajam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Branches: Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).
Sub-Branches:
Bombay—Share Bazaar, Shroff Bazaar.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS: THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL. Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL. Rs. 7,56,00,225/8/-
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 75,54,757/8/-
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHA BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong).

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £1,500,0000 at 2/-	$15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 40, Churchgate Street

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.
Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31 December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 25,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches at
Bombay Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Tsinan, Dairen Frengtien Hankow, Harbin Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles Lyons Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock, Batavia.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

T. AIZAWA,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 807 Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment.

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.
Full particulars and forms on application.
S. S. STORY,
Ag. Manager.
Oriental Buildings BOMBAY.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
19, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Opp. Bank of Bombay

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.
Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.
WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore. Delhi, Rawalpindi Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	28,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid exceed	22,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.
Poona Chief Agents:
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds ..	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Luggage and Parcels at Victoria Terminus G. I. P. Railway.
Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 24th and WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst. at 2-30 p.m (S.T.) at the above address, the following unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting of jewellery bale of C. P. goods, brass moulds, leather, cameras, photographic plates and accessories, woollen thread, 3 packages pillows, tennis balls and net, English medicines, pugrees, ink, crocodile head (mounted) waterproof paint, cinema films, phonoplates, Hardy's fishing rod, 10 volumes Hamsworth commercial library, carriage lamps, 2 bags sago, one case buttons, gold braid, one heater, Eucalyptus oil, santal pills, 4 packages chocolates, 4 cases pith hats, gas cylinders, bangles, brassware, country medicines, country provisions, tinned jams and rose preserve.
Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES SUPERIOR FINE, FANCY, ENGLISH-MADE WHITE DHOTEES.
On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Bhimjibhoy Fulchand and on account and at the risk of Babu B. Morlidhar.—
10 packages superior, fine fancy, English made white dhotees, quality of Pratapjumi 8/12 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 PACKAGES GHAGHRAPAT.
On THURSDAY, the 26th June at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Shah Hakamchand Valumji and Co. and on account and at the risk of Shah Hakamchand Valumji and Co. of Govindgully.
4 packages Ghaghrapat No. 485.

IMPORTANT TO MILL AND GIN STORES SUPPLIERS.
AUCTION SALE OF CHROME LEATHER PACKING BENDS, LACES AND BELTING.
On FRIDAY, the 27th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Office concerned.
10 cwt. Chrome Leather Picking Bend cut lengths.
1 cwt. Chrome Leather Laces.
1 Roll Chrome Leather Beltings 4 inches 437½ ft.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT, G. I. P. Railway.
Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA & Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of cotton seeds, bags of wheat, bags of Bajree, bags of g. nut seeds bags of Jawari, bags of Toor, bags of Hirda, bags of Linseeds, bags of Till seeds, bags of rice, bdles of gunny bags, empty wooden casks cases of minireak powder, bdles of coir ropes, cases of Luggage, bales of Muslincloth, cases of tea, cases of Perfumery, cases of Oodbati, Baskets of Bangles Empty Gas cylinders bags of sugar, Bdles of Jogree, Tins of oil, bdle of coir matting, bdle of cotton twist, bdle of Hemp string, case of bar soap, bale of C. P. Goods, Bedding and chair, loose iron crossing, wooden planks, bags of Bhanger, bdle of iron bars, case of glass pipes, empty tins, bags of sweeping grain, bdles of cotton, etc., etc.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 70 BALES GREY FANCY DHOTEES.
On SATURDAY, the 28th June at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Thakar Gopalji Valji and on account and at the risk of Thakar Mathuradas Vishram of Dodaryulli.
10 bales grey fancy dhotees No. 501, 8 to 10 yards, quality of No. 1618 Balli goods.
MEHTA and Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th June, 1919.

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY, 28TH JUNE, 1919 AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 28th day of June, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at "Thoburn House" Apollo Bunder, Fort, very valuable household furniture etc. comprising dining table, chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggon, meatsafe, tapestry drawing room suite, handsome cabinets, cashmere tables, table ornaments, rich carpets, hatstands, teapoys, iron bedsteads, chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, electric table fans and lights, China matting rich glass, porcelain and platedware etc.
The property of J. F. Calvert Esqr of G.I.P. Railway and others.
The above is on view.
J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers,
Bombay, 24th June, 1919.

PLEASE CALL AT
AHMED E. ESAALI
MERCER
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY
FOR
SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA [CREPE-DE-CHENE
IN ALL THE
LATEST GRADES AND SHAPES.
HIGHLY DURABLE.
WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.
QUALITY—THE BEST. PRICES—THE CHEAPEST!
We strongly recommend these to our numerous Patrons all over India
V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofussil Patrons.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of 575 cases Japanese camphor.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 24th instant at 2-15 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Thacker Meghji Lakshmidas, at the shop of Narandas Gokaldas at Vadgadi and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Ismail Mamad and Sons:—
575 cases Japanese Camphor, each case of 80 tins, each tin ¾ lbs. containing 24 bundles, i.e., 960 tablets.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be erquired at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of 25 cases Japanese Camphor.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 24th instant at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Kapurchand Vajechand, at the shop of Sheth Narsudas Gokaldas, at Vadgadi, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Messrs. Ismail Mamad and Sons:—
25 cases Japanese camphor, each of 80 tins each tin ¾ lbs. containing 24 bundles, i.e., 960 tablets.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 55 BALES DOSUTI CLOTH.
On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the bailing press of Doosa Moosa at Vithalwady, by order of the Planet Mills Ltd. and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Thakker Dungarsey Jiwandas.
55 bales Dosuti cloth of the Planet Mills including:—
45 bales No. 4040, 20 pieces 40in. by 40 yds. by 20 lbs.
4 bales No. 4240, 19 pieces, 42in. by 40 yds. by 21 lbs.
6 bales No. 4440, 18 pieces, 44in. by 40 yds. by 22 lbs.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 225 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.
On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Sheth Dayal Lalji at his godown in Khoja Lane, and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers mentioned below:—
On account and at the risk of Sheth Gadmal Gumajmal.
50 cases Japanese Camphor, each case of 80 tins, each tin ¾ lbs. containing 24 bundles i.e., 960 tablets.
On account and at the risk of Sheth Mahomedali Hajibhai.
175 cases Japanese camphor, each case of 80 tins, each tin ¾ lbs. containing 24 bundles i.e. 960 tablets.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.
On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant at 2-15 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Varjivandas Hirji at his own godown in Dariasthan Lane, and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Sheth Dayal Lalji:—
50 cases Japanese camphor each case of 80 tins, each tin ¾ lbs. containing 24 bundles i.e., 960 tablets.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 31 BALES SATIN CALENDER OF THE GLOBE MILL.
On FRIDAY, the 27th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by public auction at the bailing press of Dossa Musa at Vithalvadi, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Sheth Himatlal Dahyabhai:—
31 bales satin calender of the Globe Mill of which,
4 bales No. 5202 Ratal 8.
19 bales No. 5303 Ratal 81.
12 bales No. 8605 Ratal 9.
8 bales No. 8705 Ratal 91.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th June, 1919.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK
and to write with a bad ink
IS A BLUNDER
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making.
Try and reap its Benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY. No. 2.

SALE BY AUCTION.

THE BOMBAY AUCTION CO.
GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER.
23, Churchgate Street.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF CUTLERY AND OTHER GOODS.
BOMBAY AUCTION CO., will sell by public auction at their Rooms, 23, Churchgate Street, this day TUESDAY, the 24th June, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following cutlery and other goods by the order the merchant concerned.
Large and small mincing machines, tin cutters, small stoves, tool boxes with tools, small fancy boxes, tools samples, letter plates, mother-of-pearl match cases, wooden and metal table and wall ornaments, celluloid photo frames, a big lot of fancy photo frames.
Also glass show cases, sewing machines, etc., etc.
There will also be a sale of furniture such as fancy cabinets, almyrahs, drawing room suites, writing tables, dressing chest of drawers, etc., etc.
Also jewellery such as diamond, emerald and ruby rings, pearls collars, mallas, necklaces, etc., etc.
BOMBAY AUCTION CO.,
Government Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th June, 1919.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE of Household Handsome Furniture, Sweet-toned Cottage Piano, Platedware, etc., of R. N. Clarke, Esq.
On WEDNESDAY, the 25th June, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at "Engine House" Bungalow in the compound of Victoria Docks, Carnac Bunder, the household handsome furniture consisting of dining table, dining chairs, meatsafe, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, sideboard, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, mirror door almyrahs, wardrobes, clothes, hanging and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing and writing tables, arm and armless chairs, marble top centre tables, artistic corner cabinets, sweet-toned cottage piano, iron and teakwood cots, mirror back sideboard, clothes baskets, palmstands, chiffoniers, jardineers, fancy teapoys, reclining sofa, revolving book case, hatstands, frames, wash-hand tables, platedware, crockeryware, glassware etc., etc.
The property of R. N. Clarke, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
The property of W. MacDonald, Esq.:—
AUCTION SALE of Household Teak, and Blackwood Artistic, New Designed Dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, sweet tone cottage piano, platedware, glassware, etc.
On SUNDAY, the 29th day of June, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the ground floor of Canady House, opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel, Apollo Bunder, handsome new designed teak, and blackwood made to order artistic furniture by well-known makers, comprising dining table, large and small sideboards, teak and blackwood dining chairs, dumbwaiters, drawing room suite, silk and other screens, carved and plain teapoys, settee chair, revolving book stand, easy chairs, mirror door amyrah, clothes presses, book cupboards, toilet tables, meatsafes, ice boxes, brass and iron bedsteads with mattresses, teakwood bedstead, verandah chicks, filters, bath tubs, bentwood rocking chairs, sweet toned piano by A. Beschian dressing and writing tables, chest of drawers, clothes basket, pictures in frames, flower pots, vases, glassware, platedware, crockeryware etc., etc.
The property of W. MacDonald, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale day.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th June, 1919.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND.
LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit, according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—

ONE ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Aply Box No. . . . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle,"' to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and addresses of Advertisers will not be disputed to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER. "Bombay Chronicle" 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicatin with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars.—FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 767, Telegram "Autoford."

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Immediate enrollment for Company Auditors', Banking, Commercial and Secretarial courses recommended. PROFESSOR DAVAR can be interviewed between 9 A.M. & 6-30 P.M. (S.T.), 80, Esplanade Road." 2785

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A fast SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply to Messrs. MIRZA, MIRZA & MANGALDAS, 129, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 2803

WANTED—Smart SHORTHAND TYPISTS, Ladies preferred. Apply stating speed and salary expected to Box No. 707, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2768

WANTED.—A SOLICITOR and an LL. B. as assistant for a Solicitors' firm. Apply stating terms and experience to Box No. 698 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2745

WANTED.—A competent and influential MANAGER of any Nationality for Powai Estate. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to the SECRETARY, Powai Estate. Syndicate, 40, Medows Street, Bombay. 2808

WANTED.—A Mohamedan, specially Bohra, well expert in Gujarati Book-Keeping, typist, and English correspondence, for Straits Settlements. Apply with testimonials and terms, to Box No. 710, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2778

WANTED AT ONCE—MATRICULATED and experienced CLERKS. Also 500 SECURITY PAYING AGENTS for Field. Our registered candidates will be preferred. Call personally sharp MAYADASS COMPANY, 119, Frere Road, Bombay. 2806

WANTED.—A GRADUATE in Mathematics as an assistant teacher, one having previous experience preferred. Salary Rs. 60-5-90, one year's binding essential. Apply with copies of testimonials to the SECRETARY, High School Board, Siddhpur. 2810

WANTED.—Two GRADUATES for the post of Head Masters of Municipal A. V. Schools, Amraoti, on Rs. 70 p.m., for six months. Experienced hands will be preferred. Applications should reach the undersigned before the 1st July, 1919. (Sd.) S. B. TAMBOLKAR, Secretary, Amraoti Town Municipal Committee. 2802

FOR SALE.

SATISFACTION brings Business—we guarantee to give you complete satisfaction on every purchase you make with us. Stationery of the best quality and of every description stocked. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. A2

DRAUGHTSMEN, artists and students will get the best quality drawing and penpainting materials of well known makers, at the lowest possible prices from THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. B2

FOR SALE—10ft. Lathe of South Bend Works (Brand New). 18½in. Swing over Bed; 10ft. length o Bed; 81in. distance between centres; 1 15/16in. Hole through Spindle, with one set of 18in. raising blocks and taper attachment; one Universal G. S. Chuck of 4in.; one Universal G. S. Chuck of 15in., and one Standard Drill Chuck of 1in. with the necessary fittings; one set of 12 Lathe tools and one set of 12 Lathe dogs. Ready for delivery at our godown. Price Rs. 3,700 nett. Apply EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES, New Queen's Road, Bombay. 2694

TO BE LET.

TO LET on lease.—A big office at Hornby Road. Apply personally S. D. DARA, Nabob Building next to Central Bank, Hornby Road, 1st floor. 2809

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—

Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.

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First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

A Mercantile firm will pay premium to any one giving up to them immediately about 1,500 square feet of space for offices in Hornby Road, Esplanade Road or Ballard Estate. Apply with full particulars in confidence to Box No. 714 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2811

AUCTION SALE OF CAST IRON AT KARACHI.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS from the concerned, Messrs. R. P. Kharas & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction in the Eduljee Dinshaw Press, Karachi, on THURSDAY, 3rd July, 1919, at 9 A.M., as under:—

English Cast Iron about 200 Tons.
Large Cast Iron pipes Diameter 8 to 12 Inches.
Cast Iron Cog Wheel.
Cast Iron Valve
Iron Large Drill Machine.
Cast Iron Pipes of small sizes.
New Galvanized pipes 3/8in. and 1/4in.
Galvanized Iron Wire No. 12 B. W. G.

Terms Cash on Delivery.

R. P. KHARAS & CO.,
Auctioneers,
Estate Brokers & Commission Agents,
Rambaugh Road, Karachi. 2787

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 30th instant that day being a Public Holiday (Ramzan Id) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 21st June, 1919. 2804

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "GANGES MARU" having arrived from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, the consignees of her cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson & Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha,
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1919.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MR. KAIKHUSRO SORABJI NICHOLSON of Bombay Parsi, the sole executor and trustee of the last Will and Testament of the late Mr. SORABJI MUNCHERJI NICHOLSON has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14 K. Humum Street. Fort Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

FIRST—All that piece of land situate at Arab Lane, Grant Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,506 square yards or thereabouts being portion of land bearing Collector's Old No. 486, New No. 14005, and New Survey No. 6951 and bounded on the East by the property of Jamasji Rutonji Mistry, on the West by the property of Shaikh Essa Bin Khaliffa formerly known as the Bapty Mill on the North by the property secondly described below and beyond that by Bapty Road and on the South by the property of Shaikh Essa Bin Khaliffa, formerly known as Bapty Mill and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 2498, 2499 and Street Nos. 4—5, Grant Road,

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage or building standing thereon situate, lying and being at Bapty Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 817 square yards or thereabouts and registered along with other land by the Collector of Land Revenue as Foras Land under Old No. 491, New No. B 14010, Old Survey No. 22 and New Survey No. 6938 and A/6952 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by a small private passage of about 3 ft in breadth, the property of Essoofally Jiwanji Bangliwalla, Mahomedalli Mamooji and Abdulbhoy Mamooji, on the West by a private passage belonging to Jamasji Rutonji Mistry beyond which is the Bapty Flour Mills, on the North by the Bapty Road and on the South by the property first above described and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 2446 to 2449 and Street Nos. (2) 200, 202 and 206. And both of which premises above described were formerly and are in the occupation or possession of the Vendor and are known as the Boyce Flour Mills.

Dated this 20th day of June 1919.

MERWANJI KOLAH & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

2722

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ESMAIL EBHRAHIM and SARAFALI EBHRAHIM, both of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants, have contracted to sell to our client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, sale, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office situate at 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference, to such claims and the same will, if any, be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All those pieces or parcels of land or ground together with the bungalow outhouses privies hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate at Vile Parle in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra, in Salsette Taluka, District Thana, containing by admeasurement 1,324 square yards bearing Survey No. 243, Pot Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 10 and containing by admeasurement 5,567 square yards of which 1,324 square yards are non-agricultural and bearing non-agricultural Survey No. 243C.

Dated this 23rd day of June, 1919.

MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

2812

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr RUSTAMJI BOMANJI AVASIA, of Bombay Parsi, has contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said properties or any of them or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All those pieces of land situate at Moie Kunta Village in the Registration Sub-district of Pardi, District Surat, together with the buildings, structures, erections, fixtures, wells and trees standing thereon bearing entry and Survey Nos. and containing by admeasurement acres and gunthas as mentioned in the subjoined table.

Entry Nos.	Survey Nos.	Pot Nos.	Area Acres.	Gunthas.
95	37	9	0	3
129	47	1	0	36
133	49	1	0	6
135	82	1	0	21
260	125		1	10
303	151		0	8
304	152	1	1	1
315	158	2	0	5
321	160	2	0	7
328	162	3	0	6
998	406	1	1	18
998	406	1	0	3*
1000	409	3	0	25
1005	410		2	24
1006	411	1	0	27
1007	411	2	1	29
1008	412		2	6
1009	413		1	15
1010	414	1	1	32
1010	414	1	0	4*
1013	415	1	0	14
1016	417	1	0	12
1017	417	2	1	0
1017	417	2	0	10*
1020	420		0	6
1021	421		0	16
1022	422		1	21
1023	423		0	36
1024	424		0	1
1025	425		1	13
1026	426		1	10
1027	427		1	6
1028	428		2	19
1029	429		2	6
1030	430		1	6
1032	432		0	24
1033	433		0	30
1034	434		2	15
1035	435	1	2	12
1036	435	2	0	23
1037	436	1	2	4
1037	436	1	0	2*
1039	437		3	16
1039	437		0	4*
1040	438	1	1	1
1040	438	1	0	1*
1044	440		2	3
1045	441		1	11
1046	442		1	22
1048	444	1	0	20
1050	444	3	0	5
1069	450	2	0	1

*Waste land.

Dated this 23rd day of June, 1919.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of GOPALDAS BHAIYA, of Bombay Marwari Hindu Inhabitant, a broker .....Deceased.

NARAYANDAS GOPALDAS BHAIYA, of Calcutta, Marwari Hindu Inhabitant, now temporarily residing at Vithalwadi, without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Thirtieth day of May in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

W. J. HOWARD,

The 2nd day of June, 1919.

Messrs. MADHAVJI KAMDAR AND CHHOTUBHAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

2807

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

THE EXCELSIOR

COMMENCING

THURSDAY JUNE 26th.

THURSDAY JUNE 26th.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

Presents

THE INIMITABLE ENGLISH COMEDIAN

SYDNEY JAMES

And his Unsurpassable Company of Incomparable Songsters, Dancers, Comedians, Instrumentalists, and general Mirth and Melody Makers.

In HIS GORGEOUS EXTRAVAGANZA

PIERROT PIE
PIERROT PIE
PIERROT PIE
PIERROT PIE
PIERROT PIE
PIERROT PIE

A COMEDY SALAD WITH A MUSICAL DRESSING

COMMENCING

THURSDAY, JUNE 26th
THURSDAY, JUNE 26th
THURSDAY, JUNE 26th

BOOK EARLY
BOOK EARLY

at ROSE & Co.

PIE No. 1

Thursday and Friday, June 26th & 27th

PIE No. 2

Saturday, June 28th

SPECIAL NOTE

EACH "PIE" IS A DIFFERENT SHOW.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.

TO-NIGHT

THE TREMENDOUS & SENSATIONAL CLIMAX OF THE GREAT SERIAL,

"HANDS UP"

Starring the daring

RUTH ROLAND

DO NOT MISS THE LAST EPISODE.

ALSO

IMPERIAL

Presents To-Night,

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY,

BABY GLORIA JOY

Another young Pathe Star in a two-part Comedy entitled,

"I WANT TO BE A LADY"

PATHE GAZETTE

Latest from Home & Abroad.

AVIATION

An extremely interesting and instructive film showing all about modern aviation.

AN ENEMY OF SOAP

By the Famous

TOTO.

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

TIME:

7, 8.-45, and 10-30 p.m. daily.
Matinee Every Sat & Sunday 5 p.m.
Extra Show every Sunday 3-30 p.m.

POPULAR PRICES.

Look Out For

SOME STARTLING PICTURES AT THE IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

LAST TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN PRESENTS THE

BANDMAN OPERA CO.

IN THE LATEST LONDON MUSICAL SUCCESSES

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

"Mr. MANHATTAN"

Booking at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre. Seats booked by Tel. No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.

THE EXCELSIOR

DAILY at 6-30

presents Col. Roosevelt's Play that brought America into the War.

"WOMANHOOD

The Glory of the Nation"

THIS IS THE PICTURE THAT THE GERMANS IN AMERICA TRIED TO STOP.

THE EMPIRE

DAILY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

"PEGGY" A LA BILLIE BURKE The most fascinating Girl.

"PEGGY" Her piquant beauty, her appealing feminity and the gentleness of her impersonation have made her name a household word throughout the land. Miss Burke has attained an enviable position as a screen favourite.

PEGGY" A Girl of To-day in a village of Yesterday.

A DELIGHTFUL HEROINE.

No one who sees this great Film play will blame the Scottish Minister for saying to Peggy

"WITH YOU I'D BE HAPPY IN A GRAVEYARD."

This play is a triumph worthy of the world-famous star who is featured in it.

BOMBAY'S POPULAR PICTURE RENDEZVOUS

CINEMA MAJESTIC

presents to-day and during the week.

The popular socio religious Photo-play

BILWAMANGAL

alias

BHAKTA SOORDAS

featuring

BOMBAY'S STAGE FAVOURITE

MISS GUAHAR

An extra show daily at 5-15

NEXT SATURDAY

THE PICTURE BEAUTIFUL

SIRENS OF THE SEA.

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

TO-NIGHT!

THE GREAT MILITARY MYSTERY SERIAL

PEARL of the ARMY

featuring

PEARL WHITE

FIRST 3 EPISODES

Together with a Full Programme

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

GAIETY CINEMA

(Under new Management)

The Treasure of Heaven

A film version of the Celebrated Novel of **Marie Correlli.**

The scenes are picturesque and typically English. Charming lighting effects have been introduced which enhance the photographic beauty of the film. Vigourous action, powerful plot, with a theme that will delight all.

Saturday, Monday, and Wednesday:—one show at 6-45 p.m.

Tuesday, Thursday and Friday—: 3 shows at 6-45, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

Sunday, two shows, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

CONSUMPTION

SUCCESSES IN BOMBAY.

Husband writes, 2nd June, (name and address willingly given to Doctors and others).

"I am glad to inform you that my wife is almost cured. There is absolutely no fever. Appetite very good. After your treatment was commenced during the first fortnight the weight increased by 5¼ lbs."

ANOTHER CURE.

C. McDonald, Tinnevelly Bridge, S. I. R., writes 12th May:—

"I have the pleasure to inform you that I now feel quite fit and strong and intend joining my appointment early next month."

CONSUMPTION OF SPINE

AMAZING SUCCESS.

Mrs. M. Hunter,
"Sylverton" Mussoorie,
writes 21st May:—

"I write to thank you for your excellent treatment which has done nurse a great deal of good. She has had no pain in the back for weeks, her appetite has improved and you will be pleased to hear that instead of losing flesh as she used to do she has put on 4 lbs in four weeks."

Send full details and Doctor's opinion to

REV. G. R. WALTERS,
B.A., T.C.D., M.A., LL.D.
SAHARANPUR, U. P.

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HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

RAJABAHADUR MOTILAL'S ESTATE.

MR. MOOS APPOINTED RECEIVER.

Govindlal Bansilal ..... Plaintiff
v.
Bansilal Motilal and others ..... Defendants
and
Bansilal Motilal ..... Plaintiff
v.
Govindlal Bansilal and others ..... Defendants.
(Before Mr. Justice Marten.)

This was a notice of motion taken out by Govindlal Bansilal and others calling upon Bansilal Motilal to show cause why Mr. N. H. Moos be not appointed receiver of Raja Bahadur Motilal's estate in place of Mr. R. D. Sethna who is shortly retiring. Briefly, the circumstances on account of which the present notice was brought are these. In the two suits No. 678 of 1917 and 688 of 1917, Mr. R. D. Sethna was appointed receiver of Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal's estate by an order dated 19th July. As Mr. R. D. Sethna wrote to the attorneys of the parties concerned to the effect that he was shortly retiring and that they should take a consent order of the Court appointing Mr. Moos in his place, the present notice of motion was brought. The terms of the notice of motion were that (1) Mr. N. H. Moos be appointed receiver in place of Mr. R. D. Sethna with all the powers and privileges conferred upon Mr. Sethna by the various orders passed in these suits; (2) that Mr. N. H. Moos do take charge of the said estate at the end of April, 1919, including the two mills one situated in Bombay and the other at Poona after taking stock of the said mills; (3) that Mr. N. H. Moos do give security to such extent as may be prescribed by the learned judge; (4) that Mr. N. H. Moos be authorised to file the necessary suit in the courts of law at Hyderabad and to engage pleaders, solicitors or counsel for the purpose; (5) that the security given by Mr. Sethna be discharged on his passing his accounts of the estate according to the rules; (6) and that such further or other order may be made as the learned judge may deem fit.

Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for Govindlal.
Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for Mukundlal.
Mr. V. F. Taraporevala appeared for Bansilal.
Mr. Campbell appeared for Birdibai.
Mr. Y. G. Dalvi appeared for Govindlal's minor sons.

By consent of all the parties, his Lordship ordered that Mr. Moos be appointed receiver with all the powers conferred to Mr. Sethna, including liberty to continue the suit filed at Hyderabad; Mr. Moos to act at once on the adult parties undertaking by their counsel to be responsible for receiver's receipts pending settlement of the question of the quantum of security to be fixed by his Lordship in chambers. Application for amount of security to be taken from Mr. Moos to be mentioned in chambers on Monday the 30th June.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF RECEIPT.

SANCTION TO PROSECUTE REFUSED.

Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer ..... Plaintiff
v.
Suleman Abdul Wahed and others ...Defendants
(Before the Chief Justice.)

This was a rule taken out by the plaintiff calling upon the second defendant Cassam Rahimtulla to show cause why sanction to prosecute him for forging a receipt alleged to have been passed by the plaintiff in his (the second defendant's) favour should not be given.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the plaintiff in support of the rule.

Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the defendant to show cause.

In October 1916, the plaintiff Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer filed a suit against the defendants Sulleman Abdul Wahed and Cassum Rahimtulla for an account of the partnership carried on between himself and the defendants in different names. The defendants in their written statements denied that the plaintiff was a partner with them. In December 1917 the second defendant Cassum Rahimtulla disclosed in writing dated 9th July 1910, which purported to be a receipt signed by the plaintiff in favour of the second defendant for a sum of Rs. 1,523-2-0. The plaintiff's allegation was that on taking inspecton of the writing he found that the body of the writing was in the handwriting of the second defendant in the Gujarati character, and the signature was not his signature. There was also a date put in English in the right corner of the paper which also was not in the plaintiff's handwriting. When the suit came on for hearing this document was put to the plaintiff in cross-examination. He denied that the signature on the document was his signature. The suit, however, was subsequently settled and the plaintiff alleged that he was thus deprived of an opportunity to show that the document was forged. Since the hearing of the suit, the plaintiff got the document examined by Lt.-Colonel W H. Dickinson, Chemical Analyser to Government; and he reported that the first and last portions of the signature were written in black ink while the central portion, which was on a one anna stamp had been written in blue ink. The plaintiff's submission was that the handwriting on the one anna stamp was his handwriting, that this stamp must have been procured by the second defendant from some other document signed by the plaintiff; and that it must have been affixed on to the writing in question. The whole body of the receipt together with the part of the signature on the two sides of the stamp were in the same ink, and the portion of the signature on the stamp was in different ink. On these grounds the plaintiff submitted that it would be in the interests of justice to sanction the prosecution of the second defendant for producing in Court a forged document.

REPUDIATION OF CHARGES.

The second defendant denied and repudiated these allegations and charges, saying that the application had been made out of spite and malice and with a view to annoy him and extort money from him. He denied that the receipt was a forged document and he said that the document was genuine. The defendant denied that there was any difference in the ink of the signature; and if there was any superficial difference in the shades it was sufficiently explained away by the joint report of Prof. Gajjar and Dr. Sane to whom the defendant had submitted the document for examination.

His Lordship after hearing counsel discharged the rule with costs, observing that he would never be inclined to sanction a prosecution unless he considered on the materials before him that there was considerable chance of the prosecution succeeding. He was quite satisfied on the evidence before him that it would be extremely unlikely that any Magistrate would convict the defendant. In his Lordship's opinion, however, expert the evidence produced on the one side or the other, it was practically impossible for any Court to come to a definite conclusion that the second defendant forged the document. Therefore, it would be a mere waste of time for his Lordship to give the sanction prayed for.

COAL! COAL!

LARGE stock of all sorts of 1st and 2nd class COAL, available at cheap rate for ready and forward delivery. For quotation and other particulars, write to Post Box 523 CALCUTTA.

SMALL CAUSES COURT

DETERMINATION OF STANDARD RENT.

APPORTIONING COSTS OF IMPROVEMENTS

NAGINBHAI MANEKBHUBHAI & SONS.
vs.
NARAYANDAS SHAMJI & ORS.
(*Before His Honour Mr. K. M. Jhaveri.*)

The plaintiff in this suit sought to recover from the defendants four months rent of three shops at Chakla Street, at the rate of Rs 581 per month. Defendants denied that the amount claimed was the proper standad rent. The rent on 1st January, 1916, was rupees 225 only but it was contended on plaintiff's behalf that the premises, having been thoroughly overhauled and renovated, should be regarded as a new building let for the first time and on such basis the standard rent would be Rs. 581. The defendants offered to pay Rs. 225 plus 10 per cent. as standard rent. They disputed the costs of improvements and denied liability to pay any increase for such costs as no notice had been given under Section 7 of the Bombay Rent Act.

His Honour in holding that under the circumstances of the case no notice was necessary, delivered the following judgment:—

THE JUDGMENT.

The shops, the standard rent of which is to be fixed, are situated on the ground floor of a house, at the junction of Chakla and Dhobi Streets, with faces on both sides.

In December, 1916, and January, 1917, certain alterations were effected both on the ground and upper floors. So far as the latter are concerned, they have been so extensive and afford so much greater convenience, light and air to the occupants as almost to amount to a complete alteration of the old premises. But on the ground floor, with which we are concerned, very little has been done in the way of reconstruction. The rear wall which abutted on the Dhobi Street has been rebuilt because it was in a ruinous condition. Its thickness at the base was kept 14'', as it had to support the floors above. Otherwise the thickness would have been 9''. An old partition has been removed and the site of the compartments changed. The ceiling above the shops has been changed and a new w. c. provided. There was no access to the Dhobi Street from the rear and that has now been done by the provision of four doors. This is about the only work done, besides changing some posts, joists and the front beam. This change was partly necessary in order to provide support for the upper floors. However all this, even according to the plaintiff's own architect, did not cost more than Rs. 3,650. During the time the alterations were going on, defendants were in occupation. This shews that there was no renovation but mere reparation.

ILLIMITABLE PROFITEERING.

Defendant's letter shows that the rent on 1st January, 1916 was Rs. 225. He has not been contradicted. The standard rent therefore without increase for costs of alterations would be Rs. 225 plus 22-8. The cost of the alterations I allow at Rs. 3,650, of which 10 per cent. would be Rs. 365, which would yield Rs. 30-5-5 per month. So with the alterations the rent payable would be Rs. 2-7-13-5.

Defendant agreed to pay Rs. 591 per month. From his subtenants he recovers Rs. 601. This would give an idea of the profiteering resorted to by the landlord.

For the increase claimed over the standard rent no notice has been given under Section 7 of the Rent Act. On a consideration of that section in a prior suit, I have always held that in the absence of a written notice required by it, no past increase is allowable. The result of that decision was that landlords were barred from recovering any increase so in all cases at least in which alterations had been made before the Act was promulgated, because how could they be expected to give a notice, when there was no law asking them to do so? The plain words of the Section left no other conclusion possible. Since then a judgment of his Lordship, the present Chief Justice, orally delivered, has been brought to my notice, in suit No. 757 of 1918, decided on 11th January, 1919. The learned Chief Justice finds Section 7 irreconcilable with Section 4. The latter says, 10 per cent. of the costs of improvements is recoverable, in all cases, while Section 7 limits it only to those where the landlord has given a written notice, thus depriving him of his right to recover the increase for a period before the giving of the notice. He therefore considers it a case of sufficient difficulty to attract the application of Section 13 and allows for the increase without a notice. This in cases of alterations made before the Act came into force. Whatever my own opinion may be on the plain language of the section, I am bound to follow the ruling of the High Court and I accordingly hold that this being a case of alterations effected in 1916-17, under Section 13 I am warranted in holding that the rent should include 10 per cent. of the cost thereof, and that the same is recoverable.

NOTICE WHEN UNNECESSARY

It is well known that Sections 4 and 7 are copied almost verbatim from the English Act and whatever the defect in the drafting may be it is due to the English. Under Section 7 at least three contingencies can be contemplated. (1) a case of alterations effected before 10 April, 1916, when the Act came into force. (2) alterations effected after that date. (3) A case where alterations have been effected with a tenant living on the premises. In the first case as pointed out above it would be physically impossible for the landlord to give a notice, there being no statutory duty cast on him to do so between 1st January, 1916, and 10th April, 1918. To such a case Section 13 would apply. In the second case a notice has to be given and the learned Chief Justice, lays that down too, but even then two things have to be borne in mind. The landlord under any circumstances cannot recover the increase until after the expiry of four weeks from the date of giving the notice, which means that he loses the increase for a month at least and the other thing, is that as pointed out in the third case, notice has to be served on the tenant of the landlord's intention to raise the rent. This assumes that there is a tenant on the premises to whom the notice has to be given, to enable him to decide whether it would suit him to continue on the premises after paying the increased rent. It cannot apply to one who comes for the first time to hire the premises after the alterations have been effected. I therefore hold that the standard rent is Rs. 277-13-5 and is recoverable in its entirety. Decree accordingly with costs.

WANTED.

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INDIAN CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS
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BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

Lalchand Hazarimal Pantani, who is alleged to have misappropriated as a servant the sum of Rs. 1,10,076-11-4, the property of Messrs. Bakubhai Ambalal and Company, was committed to Sessions yesterday by Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

It was alleged that the accused was employed in the firm of Messrs. Bakubhai Ambalal and Company as a secretary and misappropriated the above sum which was the proceeds from the sale of three pearl parcels consigned by the constituents through the firm of the complainants on three different occasions, namely on August, 17, 1918, November, 19, 1918, and February, 25, 1919.

FRAUD DETECTED.

Evidence showed that he sold the parcels and put the money in the National Bank of India. Mr. Bakubhai after discovering the fraud, lodged a complaint with the police on 17th April, 1919. Deputy Inspector Ferguson proceeded with the investigation. The accused absconded from his residence and a reward was announced by the police for his arrest. Subsequently, on the 4th of May last, he was arrested by Deputy Inspector Ferguson at the Railway Hotel where he was living under the name of L. Pentin. After recording the evidence of several witnesses, his Worship committed the accused to Sessions. The accused reserved his statement for the Sessions.

Mr. Sykes, Superintendent "A" Division conducted the prosecution. Mr. Kanuga, pleader with Mr. Chotalal, Solicitor appeared for the complaints while Mr. Velani, Bar-at-Law, and Mr. Mody, Bar-at-Law, defended the accused.

THEFT AT MESSRS. THACKER'S

SIX PERSONS CONVICTED.

A systematic way of thefts, ingeniously contrived by two clerks and some peons of Messrs. Thacker and Company's firm, was brought to light last week when Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, convicted half a dozen persons, some of whom were charged with theft as servants and abetment and the others with receiving and disposing of stolen property, and sentenced them to various terms of punishment.

It appeared that on the 14th instant at about 11-30 a.m. Gopal Sidoo, a boy-peon in the employ of Messrs. Thacker and Company, was brought before Mr. Petch, the manager of the firm, by another peon who stated that he arrested the boy Gopal outside the premises of the firm with 12 dozen pencils worth Rs. 45 in his possession kept concealed under his (Gopal's) coat. Questioned by Mr. Petch as to how he came by the property Gopal stated that the same was given to him by another peon named Janoo Jairam who was next asked by Mr. Petch about the property. Janoo said that he was asked by Pote, a clerk in the firm, to take away the pencils and then to hand them over to a friend of his who was waiting in an Irani's shop near by. Mr. Petch identified the property as belonging to the Company, lodged a complaint with the police and asked for an investigation to be made.

CULPRITS TRACED.

In consequence of the complaint, Deputy Inspector Ferguson proceeded with the necessary investigation and found that Digamber Waman, Gangaram Vithoba, both clerks in the employ of Messrs, Thacker and Company, and Gopal Hari, another peon, were also implicated in carrying on a series of systematic thefts and that one Krishna Pandoorang, a commission agent, was often receiving the stolen property from the accused and was disposing of the same. All the accused were arrested and their residences searched. Some stationery worth Rs. 161-11 were found at Gangaram's house, goods worth Rs. 70 were found in the drawer of a table which was locked by Digamber Waman at Thacker's a dozen pencils were found in Digamber's room, some goods were found in Gopal Hari's house, 10 boxes of Venus pencils valued at Rs. 240 were found at Krishna Pandurang's place.

All the goods found in the search were identified as belonging to the Company and all the accused were found guilty of respective charges against them.

His Worship sentenced Gopal Sidoo to be confined in David Sassoon Reformatory for four years and Janoo Jairam for three years and Gopal Hari for four years. Krishna Pandurang was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment while Digamber Waman to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250 or, in default, to six months' rigorous imprisonment and Gangaram Vithoba got three months' hard labour.

Digamber Waman was then placed before Mr. Khairaz, at the Esplanade Police Court, for receiving stolen property in connection with the above series of thefts and was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 30 or, in default, to undergo two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT ON A BOAT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Khairaz, Sub-Inspector Shunker Vithal charged one Yellappa Chinnappa, with the theft of a silver watch, the property of Mr. Allen Law, 4th Engineer on board the s.s. Torrilla.

It appeared from the evidence that on the night of June 20, the accused was found by Mr. Williams and Mr. Leach, 5th Engineer, with the watch on the deck of the ship. He was detained by them and Mr. Leach came to the complainant's cabin, woke him up and asked if he had lost anything. The complainant then found that his watch was lost. The accused was handed over to the police.

His Worship convicted the accused who admitted of one previous conviction and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEN OF GAMBLERS RAIDED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Athavle, Inspector Melville charged Huseinally Abdulla and eleven others with gambling on the 22nd instant. It appeared from the evidence that in consequence of certain information the police raided a room on the first floor of the Chawl No. 579-581, situate at Dongri Street and found the twelve accused gambling, seated on two mats. Four packets of cards, six candles and a sum of money amounting to Rs. 613-13-0 were found on the ground. All the accused pleaded guilty. His Worship taking in view that they were gambling on a very large scale, convicted them and sentenced the accused Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 to pay a fine of Rs. 200 each or, in default, each to undergo one week's rigorous imprisonment and No. 2 to pay a fine of Rs. 75 or, in default, four days' rigorous imprisonment.

THE CURRENCY PROBLEM.

A LITTLE HISTORY.

Prof. V. G. Kale writes in the "Servant of India":—

Gold is the standard of value and of payments in all the leading countries of the world to-day. But that was not always so. Both gold and silver were coined and were in circulation at a certain well-defined and well-known ratio. Supplies of the metals were not uniform but varied from time to time, and the circulation of the gold and the silver coins increased or diminished in different proportions at different periods. About the close of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century, a great currency reform was inaugurated in England and gold was legally established as the standard of value, silver being relegated to a subordinate position, to be used only for subsidiary coins which were legal tender only to a small limit. Other countries, however, continued on the basis of the double standard, and nations on the European continent formed themselves into the Latin Union with the object of taking concerted action in defence of the fixed ratio between the values of gold and silver. The maintenance of the ratio proved an extremely difficult task, and when Germany and other nations followed England's example and adopted gold as their standard, the countries of the Latin Union one after another, had to stop their mints to the coinage of silver while continuing to maintain the full legal tender character of the white coins. A mass of silver was driven into these countries, being discarded by the gold standard nations, and increased their embarrassment. A number of conferences were held with a view to consider the steps that might be taken to rehabilitate the double standard, but no agreement could be arrived at. In America strenuous efforts were made to arrest the growing fall in the gold value of silver but proved futile. Ultimately the gold standard was adopted by all the nations and mints were closed to the free coinage of silver. There was a mass of silver coins in circulation in France and other countries and they had to be maintained as legal tender money. This system was not thus a full gold standard and was hence called the 'limping standard' as distinguished from the arrangement prevalent in England when silver coins were tokens and not full legal tender.

What was the situation in India, in the meanwhile? Gold and silver coins had been minted and had circulated side by side in this country for centuries before the advent of British rule. Under the East India Company, however, silver was made the sole legal tender in 1835, and in 1853 gold was completely demonetised. Several Government officials and commercial bodies pressed for the use of a gold currency by the side of the silver rupee, but the proposals were not accepted. During the seventies and the eighties, the Government felt very acutely the effects of the fall of silver in comparison with gold, and schemes were formulated for relieving the situation. The trouble of Government arose in this wise. The Government of India had to meet annually certain fixed gold liabilities called the 'home charges.' Its revenue was collected in silver rupees, and as the price of silver and, therefore, of the rupees fell in comparison with gold, more of the coins had to be given year after year, to procure and pay a stated quantity of gold. Fluctuations in the gold value of the rupee, that is to say, exchange, caused inconvenience to merchants and loss to all those who had to make remittances abrod. Not only were the budget calculations of Government upset, but there were deficits which it was difficult to meet with additional taxation. Government, therefore, proposed that the gold value of the rupee should be fixed by the closure of mints and that the rupee should be made a token coin, being endowed with a fictitious gold value for the purposes of exchange.

The British Treasury to which the proposal had been referred, strongly opposed this kind of tampering with the Indian currency and pointed out that by artificially raising the value of the rupee the Government of India would only transfer the burden of the loss on exchange to the shoulders of the people. On behalf of the people, who deprecated any change in the currency system, it was contended that, on the whole, the country was not a loser by the falling or low exchange, and the real remedy to meet the difficulties of Government was a reduction of the home charges and not the artificial appreciation of the rupee. A committee was appointed to inquire into the whole question, and it recommended the closing of the mints and thus endorsed the principle of the currency policy advocated by the Indian Government. It is necessary to grasp clearly the essence of this change recommended by the Herschell Committee in 1893. The closure of the mints meant the abandonment of the silver standard. No one had now the right of taking silver to the mints and have it coined into rupees. By regulating the supply of rupees Government was to push up the value of the rupee in gold and maintain it at a fixed level. By making rupees scarce, Government did succeed in steadily raising their exchange value, and the Fowler Committee appointed to advise as to what further steps should be taken, recommended the establishment of a gold standard and the making of the British sovereign a legal tender along with the token rupee. The advice was accepted, the exchange value of the rupee was fixed at 16d.; the sovereign was made legal tender, and Government undertook to give 15 rupees in exchange for a sovereign without assuming the responsibility to give gold when rupees were tendered. The rupee now became a note printed on silver and its artificial value was maintained by Government's control over the supply of rupees. The object of the Committee was the effective establishment of a gold standard in India with a gold currency in circulation and rupees as subsidiary coinage. It stated:

"We are of opinion that the habit of hoarding does not present such practical difficulties as to justify a permanent refusal to allow India to possess the normal accompaniment of a gold standard, viz., a gold currency. We are in favour of making the British sovereign a legal tender and a current coin in India. We also consider that at the same time the Indian mints should be thrown open to the unrestricted coinage of gold on such terms and conditions as govern the three Australian branches of the Royal Mint. . . . Looking forward as we do to the effective establishment in India of a gold standard and currency based on the principles of the free inflow and outflow of gold, we recommend these measures for adoption. Under an effective gold standard, rupees would be token coins, subsidiary to the sovereign. But existing conditions do not warrant the imposition of a limit on the amount for which they would constitute a legal tender; indeed, for some time to come no such limitation can be contemplated."

Government accepted the policy laid down by the Fowler Committee, but drifted away from its principles in the course of years, in the various measures it took in connection with the maintenance of exchange so that at last the persistent criticism levelled against its departures, forced it to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the whole position. The terms of reference to the Commission thus appointed in 1913 and presided over by Mr. Austen Chamberlain were:

"To inquire into the location and management of the general balances of the Government of India; the sale in London of Council Bills and Transfers; the measures taken by the Indian Government and the Secretary of State for India in Council to maintain the exchange value of the rupee in pursuance of or supplementary to the recommendations of the Indian Currency Committee of 1898, more particularly with regard to the location, disposition and employment of the gold standard and Paper Currency Reserves; and whether the existing practice in those matters is conducive to the interests of India; also to report as to the suitability of the financial organization and procedure of the India Office; and to make recommendations."

Leaving aside for the moment all matters other than the goal of India's currency policy, we may state that the Chamberlain Commission observed that the measures taken by the Government of India for maintaining the exchange value of the rupee were "necessarily and rightly rather supplementary to, than in all respects directly in pursuance of, the recommendations of the Committee of 1898" and expressed satisfaction at the way in which the policy had been shaped during the thirteen years which preceded its inquiry. In effect the Commission gave its verdict against an effective gold standard which had been contemplated by the Fowler Committee and in favour of the continuance of the gold exchange standard, under which there was no need for the circulation of gold coins in India and the rupee remained a full legal tender token coin.

(Continued from Column 6.)

vice. However, two censors have been appointed and different tasks have been assigned to them. One is to judge the translations from a purely literary (sic) standpoint, and the other from a strictly religious standpoint! The consequences of such chaotic and mutually contradictory, not to say destructive, censorship should be fit theme for a Gilbertian epic.

THE LITERARY CENSOR.

The literary censor is Nawab Hydaryar Jung, an ex-professor of the Wajid Ali Shah School at Calcutta and of the Nizam's College. While the censor's literary attainments are undoubtedly great, his knowledge of modern science is much below par; and his corrections naturally disgust the scientific translator, who feels that his translations have lost most of their scientific value after the process of "literising" they go through at the censor's hands. It was of course a mistake to appoint a censor who wants to impart to scientific translations the swinging periods of Firdausi or the graceful rythm of Hafiz or Harriri.

THE RELIGIOUS CENSOR'S JIHAD.

The translations are next examined by the religious censor who examines the translations from a 'muzhabi nukte nazar.' As for him he fairly 'takes the cake', for having been trained up from his infancy in theology—and nothing but theology—he is innocent of all science and, one had almost said, sanity. At any rate he has not the redeeming grace of broadmindedness. His delights in destroying the efforts of scientific translators is remarkable. Many well-informed people take him for an incarnation of Shiva. This cannot be true because he is so stimulated with the thought of converting all men to Islam that he turns every book that comes up before him into a commentary on the Koran or on the sermons of the Prophet! I have heard that his greatest feat lay in converting a translation of Physics into a diatribe against the Wahabis whom he held up to the condemnation of all true believers and consigned to everlasting fires of hell—in anticipation!

THE NET RESULT.

The net result of censorship has been the suspension of almost all translation work. The classes of the University which were to commence last year have not yet started work. The Matriculation examination was held last year and the successful candidates are dawdling at home. The professorial staff has not yet been appointed and the text books not yet prepared. It is high time that this work should be accelerated. If the authorities cannot take the matter well in hand, they should at least stop the Entrance examinations. It is a crying shame that students should be allowed to be enticed to the University by gilded hopes of scholarships and prizes during their university career and lavish promises of comfortable berths in the government services afterwards. How many careers will be blighted by this University it is hard to say if things go on at the present rate.

THE AJAIB-GHAR.

The Translation Bureau is at present well worth a visit. The strange scenes that meet the eye have led to its being called an *ajaib-ghar*, i.e., the Museum. Here the followers of the Prophet loll about on cushions of repose smoking fragrant *hoogas* whose aroma wafts me to Paradise. Their only work—if work it can be called—is to shoot for betel-nuts or relieve the dazzling whiteness of the walls with great red splashes of the fragrant juice of the *pan*. Here sit our University makers and by the grace of God we'll do they perform this tremendous task!

THE OSMANIA UNIVERSITY.

A THREATENED FIASCO.

COMEDY OF RIVAL CENSORSHIPS.

The special correspondent of "The Independent" at Hyderabad (Deccan) wrote as follows on June 16th:—

The question of vernacular education has, off and on, occupied the public mind ever since the days of Lord Macaulay who gave such a staggering blow to the cause of vernacular education in his famous minute of 1833. It has always been a thorny question with our leading educationists, and in recent years the demands for vernacular education have reached an intensity not known before. It is not surprising, therefore, that the scheme of the Osmania University, in which Urdu is to be the medium of education, should have evoked considerable excitement in educational circles. Many hailed the scheme with wild manifestations of joy and said it would save the country. Others, who knew the procrastinating propensities of the Hyderabad officials and the genius they display in subverting good into evil, foreboded a dismal failure. Not even the staunchest opponent of this scheme could have imagined how systematically it would be undermined and how the careers of the University's alumni would be placed in jeopardy. It is amazing but true that before the University college was opened, before even the professorial staff was appointed, nay, before either syllabus or text-books were ready, the University authorities dared to hold the Entrance examination of this University. Many a promising student was tempted to sit for this examination by lavish promises of scholarships and prizes—promises still unredeemed after the lapse of one whole year. One examination was actually held last year and the successful candidates are virtually vegetating in their homes because no other University with accept them. The Entrance Examination of this year will be held shortly. Such stupid and crass negligence cannot fail to be most detrimental to a number of young men and I see no reason why these examinations should be held till the University scheme matures. Nor is there the remotest chance of the scheme being successful as the following narrative of events will show.

THE TRANSLATION BUREAU.

The Osmania University was founded (on paper) in 1917. "The first step towards bringing the University into existence was taken by the creation of a Translation Bureau with the object of getting books translated into Urdu to serve as text-books in the various subjects to be taught in the University. The Bureau was placed under the curatorship of Mr. Abdul Haq, B.A., and the services of six gentlemen were secured as translators on its staff". (Hyderabad Administration Report, 1917). As the success of the University centres—for the present at least—round the activities of the Bureau, which is entrusted with the tremendous task of writing and translating textbooks on all subjects, ranging from Literature and Arts to Science and Mathematics, it would be best to examine its efforts and activities.

INTRIGUE AND NEPOTISM.

It was no thankless task that was entrusted to the Bureau and it is just possible that some good work should have been done if the staff had been left to themselves. But the establishment of this department led to a number of intrigues in the state. Some officials who are merely out for self-aggrandisement, wanted to push their own men into the Bureau which could not well afford to have them thrust upon it. Matters went so far that Mr. Abdul Haq, threatened to resign if the schemes of intriguing men were allowed to ruin the good work of the translators. The intriguers were for a time discomfited—only to return to the attack in stronger numbers, for Mr. Haq's stiff resistance led to the formation of a clique that worked against him. Some of the local papers too joined this cabal and were very virulent in their denunciations. They started judging the translations from a religious point of view and set up to clamour that the Bureau was ruining the very ethics of Islamic doctrines. This bogus cry was taken up by those disgruntled officials who felt themselves to be aggrieved because their proteges could not be provided for, and this time their efforts were not altogether unsuccessful for they succeeded in getting appointed two censors to judge the translations. The ostensible reason for placing censorship was to take proper care that nothing irreligious appeared in the translations, but the real object of the party which got these censors appointed was what may easily be inferred. The apathy of the Government can be imagined when it allowed itself to be hoodwinked by so slight and apparent a de-

(Continued in Column 5.)

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool June 18th.

		Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		—
" " Sales of East Indian		—
" " Imports		18,000
Mid. Americans Spot		19.90
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		—
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	July	30.60
	Oct.	30.04
	Jan.	29.52
New Orleans 11 a. m.	July	30.91
	Oct.	30.61

Liverpool, June 19th

		Bales.
Total Days' Sales at Liverpool		5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Ex.		—
" " Sales of East Indian		—
" " Imports		7,000
Mid. Americans Spot		20.06
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		—
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	July	31.47
	Oct.	30.98
	Jan.	30.42
New Orleans 10 a.m.	July	31.00
	Oct.	30.34

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 18th

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
June	19.42
July	19.05
Aug.	18.85
Sept.	18.45
Oct.	18.14
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	17.75
Feb.	—
Mar.	—
April	—

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m: nearest actual values:

Liverpool, June 19th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
June	19.34
July	19.10
Aug.	18.90
Sept.	18.61
Oct.	18.34
Nov.	not quoted
Dec.	—
Jan.	17.94
Feb.	not quoted
Mar.	—
April	—
May	—

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 18th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
June	19 13
July	18 83
Aug.	18 50
Sept.	18.35
Oct.	18 06
Nov.	17.82
Dec.	17.74
Jan.	17.69
Feb.	17.48
Mar.	17 37
April	17.25

Liverpool, June 19th:

New Contracts:

Months.	To-day's price.
June	19 42
July	19 22
Aug.	18 98
Sept.	18 81
Oct.	18.52
Nov.	18.34
Dec.	18 20
Jan.	18 05
Feb.	17 94
Mar.	17.83
April	17.71

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, June 18th:

New Contracts

Months.	To-day's price.
June	27.00

Liverpool, June 19th

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
June	27.00

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 18th:

M.G.	Bengal Good	14.20
"	" Fully Good	14.70
"	" Fine	14.95
"	No. 1 Oomra Good	16.30
"	" " Fully Good	16.60
"	" Fine	17.05
"	Broach Good	17.30
"	" Fully Good	17.55
"	" Fine	17.80

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, June 19th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

		£	£
Total Bullion		87 700 000	Inc. 700 000
Public Deposits		20 400 000	Dec. 700,000
Other do.		124,300 000	Inc. 6 500 000
Govt. Securities		43 200,000	Inc. 7 300 000
Other do.		80 400 000	Dec. 600,000
Notes and Gold		28,500 000	Inc. 1,100,000

The BANK RESERVE is 18% of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 17th:

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports		31,000
" Export to Great Britain		Nil
" " to Continent		Nil
Futures at New York July		30 83
" " Oct.		30 25
" " Jan.		29 86
Spot Cotton at New York		32.50
" " Orleans		31.35
Futures at New Orleans July		31.00
" " Oct.		29 80
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		20½
Dem nd Bills		4.60.50
Silver Commercial Bars		112½

New York, June 18th:

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports		35 000
" Exports to Great Britain		15 000
" " to Continent		10,000
Future at New York July		31.05
" " Oct.		30 40
" " Jan.		29 98
Spot Cotton at New York		32 60
" " Orleans		31.35
Futures at New Orleans July		3 72
" " Oct.		29 92
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		21
Demand Bills		4.61 15½
Silver Commercial Bars		112½

MONEY MARKETS.

London, June 18th:

Rentes 3 %		61½
Bar Silver Spot		54½
" 2 months hence		54½
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.		
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.		

since 5th April 1917.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/sts.		3 5/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.		3 9/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months		4
" " 6 "		4 1/4
Interest day to day loans		2 1/2
" 7 day market loans		3 1/8
Consols 2½ %		53½
Rupee Paper 2½ % Nominal		61½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan		65½
Government Securities 3 %		56½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs		29.93

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 76½
Hongkong Bank	£ 105½

London, June 19th.

Rentes 3%	62
Bar Silver Spot	54 3/4
" 2 months hence	54 3/4

Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet—Absence of demand.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917.

Discount Bank 3 m/st.		3 5/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.		3 5/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months		4
" " 6 "		4 1/4
Interest day to day loans		2 5/8
" 7 days market loans		3 1/8
Consols 2½ %		53½
Rupee Paper 2½ %		61½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loans		65½
Government Securities 3 %		56½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs		29.95

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 76½
Hongkong Bank	£ 105½

WAR LOANS.

London, June 18th

3½ % 1925—1928	£88
4½ % 1925—1945	£99½
5 % New	£94 1/16

London, June 19th

3½ % 1925—1928	£88
4½ % 1925—1945	£99½
5 % New	£93 15/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 18th:

WHEAT.

Rosario Barletta Russian 62½ lbs. Quoted	80
Barletta Russian 62½ lbs. Quoted	80

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual bold June-July Sellers	880
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Buyers	905
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Sellers	860
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July quoted	1000
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) June-Aug. Nearest Value	890
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) June-July Value	870
Toria Rapeseed June-July Nearest Value	890

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£85¶
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£82½
Copper Brazlers	£116
Yellow Metal	10½
Hard Spelter	36

JAVA SUGAR:

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Nominal	33
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Buyers	39/6

Tone:—Firm. No Business.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June-July Sellers	2/5
Plantation First Latex Crepe for July Paid Buyers	1/8½

Tone:—Quiet

London, June 19th:

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold June-July Buyers	860
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lb. ex-ship June-July Nearest Value	910
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Nominal	860
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Quoted	990
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) June-Aug. Sellers	885
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) June July Sellers	870
Toria Rapeseed June-July Sellers	910

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£84½
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£82½
Copper Brazlers	£117
Yellow Metals	10½
Hard Spelter	36

JAVA SUGAR

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept Nominal	—
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Buyers	39/6

Tone:—Firm No business.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June-July Sellers	2/8½
Plantation First Latex Crepe for July Paid Buyers	1/9½

Tone:—Firmer.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 23.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 575 for Fully good Broach July-August, the firmness being due to the absence of rain. After quickly advancing to Rs. 580, the price again fell to Rs. 575, fluctuated between Rs. 576 and Rs. 578 and advanced to Rs. 582. After touching Rs. 580 the rate improved to Rs. 584, declined to Rs. 582 and closed at Rs. 583. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 585 declined to Rs. 581, and after fluctuations closed as under.

For ready cotton there was a moderate demand at higher prices.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July-Aug.	584
Fully Good Bengal	July	440
Fine Oomras	July	502
Good Southerns	June	548
Good Southerns	July-Aug.	552

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS 23RD JUNE 1919.

		Rs.
Gully Good M.G. Broach	July-Aug.	584
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	July	443
Fine M.G. Oomras	July	503
Fine M.G. Oomras	Sept.	—
Good M.G. Southerns	June	555
" " "	July-August	548

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions	Super fine	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	467	455	442	427	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab	462	450	427	422	"
M.G. Oomras No. 3	518	508	490	..	"
Central Provinces	538	528	510	..	"
M.G. Broach	598	591	584	574	"
M.G. Southerns	..	..	567	555	"
SawjunvdDharwar	..	587	580	570	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton proceed etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 21st June 1919.

Cotton	5,500 Bales
Wheat	5,396 Cwts.
Linseed	2,720 "
Rape etc	1,570 "
Gingellyseed	131 "
Poppyseed	Nil.
Groundnuts	316 "
Castorseed	Nil.
Rice	53,605 "
Myrabollams	Nil.
Cottonseed	22 078 "
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	4,720 "
Jewar	151 "
Maize	Nil.
Barley	Nil.

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, June 23rd

	Rate Rs. as. p.
Davids No. 10	1 1 8
Shapurji No 10½	1 0 4
Currumbhai No.12½	1 1 6
Light Houses No. 6½	0 13 12

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay June 23rd.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphs	1 7 31/32
Bank Demand	1 8 1/32
D/s. Acceptance 3m/s.	1 8 3/8
Fcs Demand	235
American Dollars	261
Hongkong "	208½
Shanghai	318½
Japan	123
Singapore	136

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, June 23.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 31/3.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/7 31/32.
D. D. on London, 1/8 1/32.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 1/8 3/8.
D. D. on France, 241.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 260/8.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 124.
60 D/st Japan, Rs. 120/8.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 208/8.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 316/8.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 136.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 261.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan, 94.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22, 100-4.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 84.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 96.
3½ per cent. Paper, 70.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated, 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 84.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 82.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market for Mill shares was weak while in the miscellaneous shares a fair amount of business was done chiefly in Tata Deferred, Tata Bank and British Burma Petroleum.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2317/8, Swan 745, Simplex 510, Shapurji 126/4, Madhowji 2317/8, Kohinoor 1462/8, Currimbhoy 420, Kastoorchand 1100, Finlay 645, Fazulbhoy 840, David 645, Crescent 251/4, Colaba 1750, Century 475, Bombay Dyeing 1580, Bundi 53, Central Mining 41/8 Katni ord 337/8, Katni def 1820, Tata Old def 1320, Tata New def 620 p, Tata O. 258/12, Shivrajpur 43/8, Alcocks 855, Bombay Burma 970, Bt. Burma Petro. 31/8, Bombay Tramway 760, Bombay Steam 425, Tata Hydro 1490, Tata Bank 51, Tata Oil 320 p.

JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

The closing day for receiving applications for shares in the Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd., was the 15th June. The 15th being a holiday, the lists closed on the 14th as there was a very large rush at the end and several hundred applications had to be returned as being too late. The total applications received exceed five crores of rupees for shares of ten lakhs which were offered to the public. Even the 6¼ per cent. Cumulative Preference shares free of incomtax were oversubscribed to the extent of 2 to 1. Allotment which under the circumstances is bound to be very heavy is now proceeding. The company are to be congratulated on this very successful flotation. We understand that the company already begun business at their new office in National Bank Building, 90 Esplanade Road, Fort. The Marine Department will not be opened till the arrival of the Manager from England with whom arrangements are being fixed up. For the fire department, the services of one of the ablest local men has been secured from the 1st of July. Negotiations are in progress for agency and branches everywhere and these will be fixed up shortly. The company's work will receive a particular phillip in Bengal where negotiations are advanced with Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co., who will probably be the chief representatives of the company.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time on the 23rd June, 1919, was 29.942 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or anoroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8.45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barom ter readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

SEDITION IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Now that the sedition cases are the order of the day in India, it may be interesting to know that a 'Sedition Act' was passed in New South Wales to deal with those who made it difficult for the state to do its duty in carrying on the war. First let us see what was the definition of "seditious disloyalty," as laid down in the Act. It was confined to words or conduct which involved *open disloyalty* or *treason* or a deliberate breach of law. And what was the punishment prescribed to offenders on conviction? Why they were disqualified from being nominated as candidates or voting at any election of a members of the Legislative Assembly or the Council of any Municipality or any shire. Is not this instructive by contrast?—The "Amrita Bazar Patrika."

RICE CONTROL-WANTED MORE LIGHT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The working of the rice control baffles my comprehension, and I desire to be illumined on the following points:—

1. The Controller in one of his recent communiques has notified a new schedule of prices. On examining them, we find that whilst the wholesale prices of rice remain unaltered, retail rates are reduced! Why so, please?

2. On paper, this appears to be a relief measure. In reality the grain dealers continue to charge in excess of control rates! How is that, please?

3. Just consider a single item. Wholesale price of S. Q. quality in April, May and June has been Rs. 12-6-0 per bag; the retail price has been Re. 0-7-3 in April and May and Re. 0-6-9 in June, i.e., Rs. 12-10-6 per bag. How can the dealer clear cartage cooliage, rent, wages, wastage,, etc., if he gets just 4¼ annas per bag?

4. Now, the grain dealer is not affected by this paper reduction. He continues to sell at exorbitant prices. What is then the significance of this reduction?

5. What people urgently want is not a further reduction of control prices just on paper, but effective measures to enforce rice sales at control prices.

6. The Controller's retail prices are fixed for a paili. The grain dealers sell by a mapli. The mapli is smaller than a paili, and yet it is permitted. Why so please?

7. By the way, what is the system of inspection of shops? How many inspectors are working? What are their powers and duties? Haven't they discovered a single case of profiteering? And if they have, what steps have been taken up to now?

8. Has not Bombay received a large stock of rice? And has not the Controller power of commandeering rice?? And has not the freight been reduced by ten annas per bag? And yet, strange to say, the wholesale price of rice, instead of being reduced by ten annas per bag later on, is to be increased by one rupee very shortly.

Does this state of affairs do credit to the *urbs prima in Indis*? Let those responsible for her good repute answer this and alleviate the people's hardships.—Yours etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA,

54 Apollo Street, Bombay.

LANDLORD AND RENT ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Bombay Government really deserves thousand and one blessings of many a middle class and lower class tenant residing in the chawls of Bombay for introducing and bringing in force the Rent Restriction Act of 1918 at an opportune time when the rise in prices of food-stuffs and other necessaries of life made their living almost impossible.

But in spite of this Act, it is a pity that a few landlords are still inventing some new money-making devices in order to fill in their pockets.

Having learnt that there is a room vacant in one of the chawls in Khota's Wadi, I approached the landlord who very kindly offered me a chair but on finding that I am a 'Shenvi,' (Goud Saraswat), he exclaimed "Oh, I am sorry I can't let my rooms to Shenvis, as some of these Shenvis, who are my tenants dragged me in the court of law, and forced me to reduce the rent in accordance with the 'Rent Act.' Hence, I have to suffer a loss of nearly three to four thousand rupees a year. I now intend to bring in non-Shenvis or such other tenants who would never complaint of right rent" and so on.

Perhaps this gentleman wants to bring in some illeterate persons who do not know the rights of citizenship and who would be an easy prey.

Has the Rent Controller any power to bring these worthies to their senses?—Yours etc.

S. J. GAITONDE.

Girgaon, June 23.

GRANT ROAD OVERBRIDGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—For the last four months the Grant Road overbridge is under reparation; and though frequent complaints have been raised, yet the work has been long delayed. There is a narrow passage on both sides for pedestrians but the vehicular traffic is entirely dislocated. Those who wish to go on the other side of the bridge have to take a long curve, which not only inconveniences them but also puts them to unnecessary expense, besides losing time. One of the Corporators has raised this question in the Municiality but we are sorry nothing has come out of it. In the rainy season the inconvenience will be intolerable. So it is necessary for the Commissioner to look into this matter urgently.—Yours etc.,

Bombay, June 22

SUFFERER.

WORKING OF A MARRIAGE LAW.

Those who dread to agree to social legislation, even that of the enabling variety, would do well to note the working of the Malabar Marriage Act. From the report submitted by the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages on the working of this Act during 1918-19, it is seen that there was but one notice of intention to register a "sambandam" pending at the close of last year in the Malabar district, and that only four were received during the year, viz., one in Madras and three in Malabar. Of these two, one in Madras and the pending case in Malabar, were registered. In the former, we are told, the parties were Nayars and in the latter Tiyas, the husband being a member of the Malabar Volunteer Rifles. This registration the Registrar-General remarks, was apparently effected in order that the wife might become eligible for a separation allowance. Of the three notices relating to South Malabar, so apathetic were the parties that two were struck off as the parties failed to effect registration within the prescribed period and one was pending at the close of the year; while the only operation in the district of South Kanara was the grant of a certified copy of a marriage certificate. The Act was passed so long ago as 1896. It is not without significance that registrations since the commencement of the Act have numbered only 115.—The "Hindu."

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 22.

S.S. Ganges Maru, Okamoto Kobe, May 15.
S.S. Lightning, Grant, Busreh, June 13.

June 23.

S.S. Favignana, Saoletti, Genoa, May 20.
S.S. Porto.de-Alessandretta, Marlo, Genoa, May 30.

DEPARTURES.

June 23.

S.S. Taroba, Sullivan, Durban, etc.
S.S. Meteor, Remmersson, Singapore.
S.S. Linga, Cutbush, Karachi.
S.S. Kaifuku Maru, Harry, Kobe, etc.

The following vessel obtained its port clearance yesterday:—

S.S. Freinfels, McKinon, Hull and Middlesborough.

The following vessel began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Favignana for Genoa.
Steamer Porto-de-Alessandretta for Genoa.
Steamer Plassey for London.
Steamer Kirin Maru for Kobe, etc.

S.S. Ganges Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Ganges Maru, 2,734 tons, Captain M. Okamoto, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Kobe, with a general cargo and 3 passengers, which port she had left on the 15th ultimo.

S.S. Lightning:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lightning, 2,133 tons, Captain W. E. Grant, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh, with a general cargo, 8 cabin and 124 deck passengers, which port she had left on the 13th instant.

S.S. Favignana:—The Italian mail steamer Favignana, 2,281 tons, Captain M. Saoletti, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with mail, a general cargo, 14 cabin and 26 deck passengers, which port she had left on the 20th ultimo.

S.S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Linga, 958 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Kaifuku Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Kaifuku Maru, 1,969 tons, Captain J. Harry, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Kobe via Singapore and Hongkong, with a general cargo.

S.S. Porto-de-Alessandretta:—The Italian mail steamer Porto-de-Alessandretta, 2,580 tons, Captain G. Marlo, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with mail, a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on the 30th ultimo.

S.S. Freinfels:—The W. and A. Graham and Co.'s steamer Freinfels, 3,545 tons, Captain J. McKinon, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Hull and Middlesborough, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Monday, 23rd June, 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCKS.

A Kirin Maru	Kobe	N F	..N Y Kaisha
B Oniohoris	Rangoon	25-6-19	..M M & Co
C & R Dilwara	China	27-6-..	..M M & Co
D & E			
Calcutta	Rangoon	25-6-19	..M M & Co
H Utopia	N F	N F	..H S Shushtary
K Sicilia	N F	N F	..M M & Co
Offside K			
Iran	N F	N F	..H Shustary & Co
L & M			
Nursai	Bassein	N F	..T M & Co
Offside M			
Hunts Castle	N F	N F	W & A G & Co
S Elysia	N F	N F	..M M & Co
O Baroda	Aden	18-6-19	..T M & Co
P Nowara	London	27-6-19	..M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Oporto	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Mahanadi	Jamnagar	23-6-19	..K N Co
Ponani	Bhawnagar	2-6-19	..K N & Co
Courland	Mangalore	23-6-19	..K N & Co
Saba mati	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Petravati	N F	N F	..K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Showka	Marseilles	N F	
Maru	N F	N F	..O S Kaisha
2 Elysia	Liverpool	25-6-19	..W & A Graham & Co
3 Kasado Maru	Kobe	25-6-19	..O S Kaisha
4 Akbar	N F	N F	..T M & Co
4 Dwarka	N F	26-6-19	..M M & Co
6 Ujina	N F	N F	..M M & Co
8 Sodeganra Maru	N F	N F	..A M Jerwanjee & Co
9 Friendship	Hull	24-6-19	..W & A G & Co
10 & 11 Culna	Karachi	24-6-19	..M M & Co
12 Itola	N F	N F	..M M & Co
15 Lightning	P Gulf	30-6-19	..M M & Co
16 Asiatic	N F	N F	..M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

3 Fufferin Jetty end	N F	N F	..D R I M
4 Lattia	Busra	26-6-19	..M M & Co
4 Tertia	Aden	26-6-19	..M M & Co
7 Othello	Karachi	26-6-19	..J Finlay & Co
8 Barca	Rangoon	28-6-19	..M M & Co
9 Luja	Busra	24-6-19	..T M & Co
Offside			
10 Vasna	Busra	25-6-19	..M M & Co
10 Karadeniz	Suez	30-6-19	..D R I M
11 Clan Lindsay	Glasgow	9-7-19	..J Finlay & Co
12 Hermelin	Hongkong	30-6-19	..R I M
12 War Isis	N F	N F	..D R I M
13 Jehangir	Yokohama	28-6-19	..D R I M
15 Sindhabad	Busra	24-6-19	..K N Co
17 Varuna	Suez	28-6-19	..M M & Co
18 Barjora	Basrah	26-6-19	..M M & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Graf Shonsanoff	N F	N F	..J Finlay & Co
Umta	Rangoon	30-6-19	..M M & Co

WEATHER REPORT.

S.S. Ganges Maru, Captain M. Okamoto, arrived here from Kobe, weather experienced during the voyage, strong monsoon.

S.S. Lightning, Captain W. E. Grant, arrived here from Busreh, weather experienced during the voyage, strong monsoon and high sea in the middle of Arabian Sea, clear sky.

EXPORTS.

June 23.

S.S. Elysia for Liverpool:—4 bales cotton, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.

S.S. Plassey for London:—168 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 5,000 cwts. cotton seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S.S. Novara for London:—2,000 cwts. linseed, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 2,000 cwts. cotton seed, Ramji Purshotam; 22 cwts. gum kadaya, M. H. Nassar and Co.; 4 bales hemp D. B. Khan and Co.; 155 cwts. cardamoms, L. Ebrahimji; 10 tons Indian earth, Turner Morrison and Co.; 52 cwts. sharkfins, 22 cwts. fishmaws, R. Dhanji and Co.; 12 bales goat and sheep skins, H. B. Ramji.

S.S. Othelo for Marseilles:—6,000 cwts. lentils, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 1,300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 1,600 cwts. mustard seed, A. Durst.

S.S. Othelo for Hull:—4,000 cwts. myrabolams, Odhavji Govindji and Co.; 4,000 cwts. cotton seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

S.S. Shokwa Maru for Marseilles for transit to Barcelona:—100 bales cotton, N. Hurikison and Co.

S.S. Favignana for Genoa:—500 tons manganese ore, King King and Co.

S.S. Clan Lindsay for Glasgow:—1,500 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co

S.S. Favignana for Naples:—3,500 bales cotton, E. Skinner and Co.

S.S. Kirin Maru for Kobe:—1,100 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 858 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S.S. Kirin Maru for Moji:—1,050 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S.S. Kirin Maru for Osaka:—1,392 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S.S. Dilwara for Hingkong:—60 cwts. sharkfins, A. Chagla and Co.: 25 cwts. sharkfins, H. A. Abdoola: 68 cwts. oonlates Jewanji; 22 cwts. fishmaws, 52 cwts. sharkfins, R. Dhanji and Co.; 14 cwts. sugarcande oil, H. K. Jooma

S.S. Dilwara for Shanghai:—700 bales cotton grey twist, Currimbhoy and Co.; 100 bales cotton yarn, W. H. Brady and Co.

IMPORTS.

June 23.

S.S. Abron from New York, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co.:—3 bales dye stuff, 34 boxes 2,344 ounces steel bars, 1 box 10 bales paper, 6 cases ironglass, 20 cases ketchup, 5 cases pencils, 12 cases pencil and pen holders, 13 bales newspaper, 42 cases alcohol, 2 cases intermanganate, 10 cases sauce in glass, 22 cases soap, 22 kegs boric acid, 15 cases surgical dressing and med. soap, talcum powder, 3 cases asbestos packing, 15 cases beans, 2 cases lead pencils, 5 kegs tartaric acid, 8 cases ammonia, 3 cases electric lighting and batteries, 7 cases petrolina, 250 cases sterilized milk, 20 kegs bicarbonate of soda, 160 bundles 154 lengths galvanised pipe, 14 cases sparling, 3 cases milk sugar, 721 bundles steel hoops, 3 cases vacuum bottles and parts, 100 cases quaker oats, 6 cases ether, 9 cases med. pharm. preps, 4 boxes 3 cases drugs, 4 cases cigarette cases, 42 cases batteries, 7 cases acid tonic, 2 cases accetline, 63 cases 100 cans glycerine, 418 sheets steel sheets, 25 cases chloroform, 3 cases vacuum bottles, 4 cases methyl salicylate, 19 cases formaldehyde, 7 cases ether sulphuric, 2 cases sacharin tablets, 5 cases barley flour, 2 cases 300 crates syrup, 6 cases petroleum, 5 cases shoe polish, 10 cases sauce, 182 cylinders ammonia, 7 cases shoes, 22 cases paint, 17 boxes sprayers, 20 cases 1,588 barrels L. oil, 10 cases L. grease, 11 barrels acetic acu, 360 bags steel rivets, 176 cases 599 kegs nails, 5 cases 10 barrels L. compound, 6 cases ammonia chloride, 4 cases salts, 100 cases transformer oil, 1,000 cases mineral colza.

S.S. Schooner Utopia from Busrah, Agents H. S. Shushtary and Co.:—100 bales L. roots.

A Revolution

is caused by our manufactured famous

COSSI SILK SUIT PIECES

as the suits made will absolutely suit the taste of the consumers and will give satisfaction in every respect. Each piece is worth the price and is guaranteed for

One Suit Complete.

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V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

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Market, BOMBAY.

IF GERMANY REFUSES TO SIGN TREATY?

750,000 MEN READY TO ADVANCE.

NOT A MINUTE'S EXTENSION TO BE GRANTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 21.
Recd. 8 p.m., June, 23.

The Havas Agency states that Marshall Foch has 750,000 men ready to advance from the Rhine and it will be a simple matter to occupy in a few hours Frankfort, the financial centre of Germany and Essen.

Secret information has reached Paris that Germany will sign the Treaty.

It is learned on best authority that M. Clemenceau, Mr. Lloyd George and President Wilson will not grant one minute's extension unless absolute promises are made that the Treaty will be signed in one week, this being outside the time limit for extension.

PROBABLE PLEA FOR EXTENSION.

It is believed that Germany will ask for a further postponement on the ground that a new Government is in process of formation but unless guarantees for signature are given the French, British and American troops will start marching forward at day break Tuesday.

GERMAN CABINET CRISIS.

RESIGNATION IMMINENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 12 noon, June 23.

BERLIN, June 19.—A Cabinet crisis has occurred and its resignation seems imminent. There are said to be three alternatives, viz., the Hermann-Muller coalition or the Erzberger or Noske cabinet.

COUNCIL OF TEN RECEIVE TURKISH DELEGATION.

TO HEAR STATEMENT ON TURKISH SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 12 noon, June 23.

PARIS.—The Council of Ten at Quai d'Orsay to-day received the members of the Turkish delegation who had motored from Vaucresson accompanied by French officers. The purpose of the meeting was to hear a statement on the Turkish situation. The Turks attended purely in the capacity of experts. It was quite an informal affair. When the Turks withdrew from the conference room refreshments were provided for them in an ante-chamber.

BULGARIAN PEACE DELEGATION.

PRO-GERMAN EX-PREMIER APPOINTED ITS HEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 23.

Reuter learns from a Jugo-Slav source that the pro-German ex-Premier of Bulgaria Guechoff has been appointed the head of the Bulgarian peace delegation.

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION BY PROLONGING WAR.

ALLIE'S WARNING TO HUNGARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 12 noon, June 23.

BUDAPEST, June 18.—The Allies have informed the Hungarian Government that no state will be compensated for prolonging warfare by the enlargement of its territory. The Allies declare that the peace treaty frontiers will permanently separate Hungary, Czecho-Slovakia and Rumania and therefore the armies of these countries must cease hostilities and withdraw behind their own frontiers.

KOREA'S DEMAND FOR SELF-DETERMINATION.

DELEGATES' LETTER TO M. CLEMENCEAU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 23.

PARIS.—The Korean delegates have sent a letter to M. Clemenceau again urging that the Koreans' request be heard as regards their own fate and asking for recognition of the right of self-determination for Korea.

COUNTY-CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 23.

Lancashire to-day beat Derbyshire by an innings and 24 runs.

VICEROY'S REPLY TO AMIR.

ARRIVES IN PESHAWAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE.)

SIMLA, June 22.

The Associated Press Special Correspondent wiring through Peshawar on the 22nd says,—Some weeks ago a large band of outlaws established themselves eight miles south of Jamrud in the Kajhuri plain across the border whence they raided the surrounding villages, on three occasions even penetrating to within a few hundred yards of the Dean's Hotel, Peshawar Cantonment. Yesterday a drive through the Kajhuri plain was organised with the result that forty outlaws were surrounded and captured. A certain number are said to have escaped. It was believed that the outlaws would make desperate resistance when they found themselves trapped, but they surrendered very tamely. The troops had a very trying time owing to the long distance to be covered and great heat, but displayed the greatest keenness.

LATER.

The Viceroy's reply to the Amir has arrived in Peshawar and is expected to leave our lines at Dakka by midday to-day.

AFGHAN CAMPAIGN.

OPERATIONS AGAINST BANDS OF RAIDERS IN KHAJURI PLAIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 22.

A press communiqué dated 22nd states:—

On the morning of the 21st instant the armoured cars, the cavalry, and the infantry combined in an operation against the bands of raiders in the Khajuri plain. Twenty-five prisoners were captured.

It is estimated that the tribesmen near Dakka who followed up our cavalry on the 20th suffered fifty casualties; of these it is reported that about half were killed. Two battalions of the Nepalese contingent have arrived at Abbottabad where they are stationed preparatory to taking their place in the field army.

AFGHAN HOSTILITIES.

FURTHER OFFERS OF HELP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The following Press Note has been issued by the Government of Bombay:—

The following further offers have been received in connection with the present hostilities with Afghanistan:—

Memorandum from the Commissioner, Central Division, No. 2057-B, dated the 16th June, 1919. Forwarding a letter from the Raja Saheb of Akalkot, placing the resources of his State at the disposal of Government.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, Northern Division, No. WAR, dated the 16th June, 1919. Forwarding a letter from the Raja of Bansda expressing his loyalty and placing the resources of his State at the disposal of Government.

A telegram from the Resident, Kolhapur, and Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country States, dated the 17th June, 1919.

"I have received a letter from Meherban Madhavrao Ganpatrao Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundwad, Junior, placing the resources of State at the disposal of Government in connection with the war with Afghanistan."

Telegrams from the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, No. PM-60, dated the 13th and 17th June, 1919.

"Thakore of Virpur offers available resources of his taluka at the disposal of Government in connection with the Afghan war."

"Administrator, Palitana, writes that minor Thakore Saheb offers resources of his state in connection with the war with Afghanistan."

"Talukdar of Vanod wires that he places all available resources of his taluka at the disposal of Government in connection with the war with Afghanistan."

Resolutions were passed at a public meeting of the Mussalmans of Karachi held at the Khalikdina Hall on the 22nd May, 1919, expressing their abhorrence at the action of the Amir and assuring Government of their loyalty and cooperation.

Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 1430, dated the 19th June, 1919:—Forwarding a copy of a resolution passed by the Jewish community of Karachi on the 18th May, 1919, condemning the action of the Amir and expressing their whole-hearted and loyal cooperation in bringing the war to a successful conclusion.

(Sd.) C. G. ADAMS,
Under-Secretary to Government.

STRENGTH OF WAKHAN GARRISON.

ENEMY DRIVEN OFF NEAR DAKKA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 23.

A Press Communique dated 23rd says:—The latest reports from Chitral state that no increase above the peace strength has taken place in the garrison of Wakhan. About six miles south of Dakka our picketting troops were fired at on the morning of 22nd while moving into position in Painde Khakh post. The enemy were driven off. There are no incidents to report from other portions of the Frontier.

THE CASE OF KALINATH ROY.

MR. C. F. ANDREWS' DEFENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Mr. Kalinath Roy, the late editor of the "Tribune," has been known to me as a personal friend for some years, and I have esteemed him very highly as one of the ablest, sincerest and most conscientious journalists whom I have known in India. He has been always a moderate and a constitutionalist, not only by his reason and conviction, but by his very nature. He was taken on to the staff of the "Tribune" as editor, at a most critical time in the war, in December, 1917, and materially helped in the Punjab Province by his war publicity work. During the summer of last year, he went far further than most editors in representing to the people the critical nature of the war, and rendering every editorial help he could to make the issue plain. I remember with special clearness, reading a series of articles written by his pen at the time of the war conference in Delhi, and immediately after,—how in those articles he explained again and again in so many words that service to the Government at such a time was service to the country. He associated himself and the "Tribune," wholeheartedly with the call to arms made by the Lieutenant-Govrnor at the war meeting which followed that conference. He denounced any spirit of mere bargaining at such a time, calling it "suicidal." "It is an absolutely unpatriotic attitude of mind," he wrote, "to enter into this sacred, this solemn affair, in the spirit of bargaining, so essentially alien to our nature. Our offer of co-operation with the Government is and should be absolutely unconditional." He went further still, and in a leading article on May 9th, 1918, under the title, "To Arms," he endorsed the phrase that had been recently used by a public speaker, —"Duty, honour and liberty point to a single path, and that path leads to the recruiting booth, the parade ground, and the firing range."

Later, when the appeal for the Indian Defence Force was being canvassed, he urged that it was "one of the paramount duties of the citizen "to become enrolled"; it was 'the chance of a life time." All through his editorial charge of the "Tribune" he published the war supplement regularly in his papers and also printed the War Loan notices free of charge. He was an active member, both of the Lahore and Punjab war publicity committees. In all these ways, he encouraged to the utmost of his power the effort that the Punjab Government was making to render substantial help in the war and to bring it to a successful end; he took pride in the great part the soldiers of the Punjab played in the war. In civil matters, he praised the Government authorities for their success in raising the Punjab Chief Court to the dignity of a High Court, and in their passing an Act for free and compulsory education in the province. He called this latter, in his editorial, "the most responsible and wholesome measure of social advancement during his Honour's term of office."

I wish to make it abundantly plain that the "Tribune" was never, while in his hands, merely a negative organ of criticism, rendering no help to Government in its difficult work during the war and in times of peace. Indeed, it would be easy to go further and to show that Mr. Kalinath Roy incurred unpopularity with his fellow-countrymen on at least two different occasions in a single year, by directly opposing certain popular leaders in India and taking the Government side against them over important issues. I have mentioned this specially, because, I am anxious to point out that Mr. Kalinath Roy was fearless in his convictions and exprssed them openly even when they were unpopplar with his own people.

During the critical days between March, 30th, and April 13th, Mr. Kalinath Roy readered the Government signal help. When Swami Shraldhanand's account of the Delhi disturbances reached him,—a document of the very first importance as evidence,—he carefully divided off what the Swami had related at second hand and took that on one side, and then dealt with the Swami's first-hand evidence. He took one step further. On his own responsibility as editor he left out altogether from the Swami's account the main part of one sentence and entirely omitted another. The Swami had actually written,—"The local authorities are trying their best to suppress facts, but a commission of the people has begun its sittings, and the fact about the savage and inhuman firing and bayonetting of unarmed, innocent people by British soldiers will come to light." This was printed in full in the "Leader,"—the Moderate paper of Allahabad. But Mr. Kalinath Roy edited it as follows:—"Efforts are being made to suppress facts, but a commission of the people has begun its sittings and true facts will come to light." Another passage ran as follows:—"Then the police began to belabour them with a stick and soldiers with machine-guns were arriving when they left to report to me . . . a machine-gun had fired indiscriminately. All this latter was deleted by Mr. Kalinath Roy's own hand.

Before the Hartal on April 6th, in Lahore there was some anxiety among the officials. A meeting of the leading citizens was called by the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Fyson—(Mr. Fyson had actually been praised by the "Tribune," quite recently for his kindness to the people of Kasur.) On that occasion, during the meeting at Lahore, Mr. Broadway, Senior Superintendent of Police, read out, with Mr. Fyson's approval, Mr. Kalinath Roy's editorial notes as to the duties of Government and the people, praised their reasonableness and made them the text of his own remarks. After April 6th, was over, Mr. Kalinath Roy wrote in praise of the actions of the authorities in two successive issues. It should also be noted that only after a few weeks earlier, the Chief Secretary had expressed to Mr. Kalinath Roy the Punjab Government's appreciation of his discretion in the matter of the publication of Dr. Ansari's speech.

In the days that followed the Amritsar disturbances Mr. Kalinath Roy did every thing he could to offer assurance of practical support to the Punjab Government, and Mr. Manohar Lal, as Trustee, wrote a letter which was published in the "Tribune," offering such support.

Mr. KALINATH ROY'S WRITTEN STATEMENT.

I wish to take extracts now from the written statement of Mr. Kalinath Roy in his own defence. "During my term of office," he writes: "I have striven to follow the policy laid down by the founder of the "Tribune" and my writings are to be judged by reference to those lines. And although I have had to criticise, whenever necessary, official doings and administrative measures and to support constitutional agitation for the removal of Indian grievances, never for a moment, or by an inch, have I swerved from my fundamental creed, viz., the acceptance of the British connection as a vital, permanent and unalterable fact in Indian politics, upon which all agitation for reform should be based and under which alone the entertainment and satisfaction of India's legitimate aspirations are possible.—I can honestly and conscientiously claim that I have always and uniformly condemned disorderliness and resort to physical force, not only as unjustifiable in themselves, but as futile, mischievous and suicidal. Even a cursory reference to my writings in the "Tribune" will show that, throughout the whole period of the toruble, I have written constantly, unfailingly and actively on the side of law and order and exerted myself to the utmost of my power to prevent collision between the forces of order and any section of the people. I began this effort in the "Tribune" long before the situation could be said to have got out of hand. I again explained the whole position in a series of notes in the issue of April 4th. I reverted to the theme on the eve of Satyagrah demonstration. I uttered a solemn admonition against any possible lapses. As soon as I heard of Mr. Gandhi's arrest, I wrote a leading article, in which I gave warning, in the most unequivocal terms, against any feeling of resentment or indignation against the Government on account of the action in respect of Mr. Gandhi and the need of strictly following the spirit of Mr. Gandhi's precept,—that of absolutely eschewing violence and even the feeling of resentment. On the next morning, when the news of the Amritsar riots reached me, though then in a very meagre form, I immediately wrote and published in the issue of April 12th, a leading article entitled "Mr. Gandhi's Message," strongly and emphatically condemning all violence. I may also beg to point out that the "Tribune" did not advocate any hartal as a mark of protest against Mr. Gandhi's arrest. On the contrary, I wrote on April 13th discountenancing in clear and unequivocal terms the idea of any continuance of the hartal. On the next day, I published an extraordinary issue of the "Tribune," intimating the news of Mr. Gandhi's release, and his counsel urging calm restraint with a view to relieve the tension. Later, the paper appeared irregularly, and sometimes there was no editorial, yet as soon as I had the opportunity, I again condemned resort to violence, in the strongest terms, in a leading article headed, "The Government of India and the Present Situation", in the issue of April 18th, in which I whole-heartedly endorsed the Government of India's appeal. Thus I had, up to the very day of my arrest, continued my efforts on the side of law and order, and had all along uniformly denounced in strong and explicit terms any tendency to disorderliness. I may further add that the "Tribune" is the organ of the educated class of the province, a large number of its subscribers being Government officials. Being published in the English language, its writings are wholly unintelligible to the masses and the bazaar people. The whole purpose and policy of its writings has emphatically and ever been in favour of law and order and it is impossible for any of its readers to be influenced by reason of its writings by any feelings other than respect of law and order."

THE OBJECTED WORDS.

Such is Mr. Kalinath Roy's defence. In the judgment, which has already been published, there were two specific words mentioned as highly objectionable. First of all the "Tribune" published in its column of Indian telegrams the word "Martyrs" in connection with the Delhi disturbances. For this Mr. Kalinath Roy frankly and unequivocally apologised and expressed unfeigned regret. He states that he did not see that page of the proof (which was in the hands of the (sub-editor), and that he would have cancelled the word "Martyr" if he had seen it. The second objection is to the use of the word "dupe". Mr. Kalinah Roy asserts emphatically that he, in no sense, intended to accuse the Government of "duping" the people. The passage is too long for quotation, but the following will give its gist:—"Do you say that the machinery of the law (about the Rowlatt Act), is not yet in force? Quite true, but can you blame the people if, in view of their past experience, they regard this as a formality which is no safeguard. . . . The masses of Indian are no fools. . . . That they cannot be successfully duped ought to be clear from the ignominous failure, in the very case, of certain municipal councillors." There is here surely no need to read into the sentence the words, "by the Government of India" after the word, "duped", and I cannot see any reason for the Judge to declare that this is the obvious meaning of the passage.

But the main charges are directed against Mr. Kalinath Roy on account of a series of those articles on subjects of vital constitutional interest to the whole of the Punjab. The first of these was the action taken against Dr. Kitchlew and Satyapal under the Defence of India Act. Mr. Kalinath Roy condemns the Punjab Government for bringing in the Defence of India Act after the war. The second is a challenge to the Government of India to appoint a mixed commission to enquire into the firing at the crowd in Delhi, which the Swami had called "Savage and inhuman." The third article is an attack on Sir Michael O'Dwyer for an indiscreet speech made when he was saying farewell. According to the presiding judge, it appears to be criminal to call any action of the Punjab Government "unjust and unwarranted": it is also wrong to attack the "head of a province in his public capacity." But the point that exercises his judgment most of all is that these things were written at a time when Kalinath Roy himself acknowledged that the public mind was in a state of unusual excitement. I would simply ask the question, "Does the same rule apply both to Editors and to Lieutenant Governors?" If so there can be no doubt that Sir Michael O'Dwyer should first have moderated his own language. Personally, I regard this constitutional punishing of Editors in order to "keep things quiet", as one of the greatest evils of Executive Government. It only drives discontent underground. Above all it is hateful to me, as an Englishman, that men should be punished with very heavy sentences of imprisonment with hard labour for speaking out freely what is in their mind.

Mr. Kalinath Roy had quite recently been through a mental agony which would have driven many to despair,—losing by death his own wife and a little child at the same time. He went on bravely with his public duties, while his home life was broken; under a nervous strain, which would have shattered many people, he kept great restraint upon himself and did his best to help the cause of law and order at a very critical time. Now he finds himself disgraced and ruined and imprisoned with hard labour for the very duties he honestly tried to do faithfully and well. It is quite possible here and there to find a sentence or a phrase which might have been written more cautiously if Kalinath Roy had known what would happen at Amritsar; but as an Editor he should surely be judged by his whole career by the fundamental principles on which it has been based, and by his whole conduct during the critical days we have passed through.—Yours, etc.,

C. F. ANDREWS.

SUCCESSFUL OFFENSIVE IN RUSSIA.

COSSACKS' ADVANCE 50 MILES.

BOLSHEVISTS DIFFICULT POSITION AT ASTRAKHAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 8 p.m., June, 23.

Reuter learns that the volunteer offensive in South Russia is continuing very sucessfully. They have captured Berdiansk, west of Mariupol, and recaptured Lugansk in the Donetz sector. Further east, the Don Cossacks have crossed the Don on a sixty miles front, south-east of Boguthchar, and have advanced forty to fifty miles beyond. The Bolshevists' position at Astrakhan is difficult as their communications are threatened.

The Bolshevists' advance on the eastern front has slowed down and it is hoped that General Denikin's advance will necessitate the withdrawal of the Bolshevist troops from this front, enabling General Koltchak's army to recover and reorganise.

UKRAINIAN OFFENSIVE AGAINST BOLSHEVISTS.

VARIOUS STRATEGIC POINTS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 23.

The Ukrainian offensive against the Bolshevists has re-opened. Important strategic points have been captured and the enemy has been driven back to the east. The Ukrainian population is voluntarily enlisting and is supplying provisions. It is anticipated that the forces will soon be trebled.

SETTLEMENT IN ADMIRAL KOLTCHAK'S ARMY.

NO SERIOUS SET-BACK ANTICIPATED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 23.

Telegrams from Omsk indicate that the recent trouble in Admiral Koltchak's army has been satisfactorily dealt with and consequently no further serious set-back is anticipated.

ENGLISH RACING.

"BY JINGO" WINSASCOT GOLD CUP

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 12 noon, June 23.

The Ascot Gold Cup was run to-day and resulted as follows:—

By Jingo 1
Air Raid 2
Roamer 3
Four ran.

Won by three-quarters of a length and six lengths.

Betting:—3 to 1 against By Jingo, 6 to 5 on Air Raid, and 20 to 1 against Roamer.

CAPITAL SENTENCES IN PUNJAB.

PANDIT MALAVIYA ASKS FOR SUSPENSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 23.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, President, the Indian National Congress, has sent telegrams to the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State and Lord Sinha asking the death sentences passed by the Martial Law Commissions be suspended pending appeal and the proposed enquiry.

PASSAGES FOR CIVILIANS.

205 BERTHS ON DUFFERIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The Controller of Passages notifies that 205 berths have been allotted to civilians on the R.I.M.S. Dufferin leaving Bombay, July the 4th. The price of a passage will be Rs. 600 to London, and return tickets available for return by P. and O. steamer will be issued on payment of Rs. 600 *plus* half the cost of the P. and O. return fare according to the class of accommodation required for the return journey. Applications for berths should be made at once either direct or through the usual Passenger Agents to Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company, Bombay, who have been appointed Agents so far as these berths are concerned. These passages are meant for families only and single man will not be eligible so long as all families are not provided for. Otherwise passages will be allotted according to grade of priority and among applicants of the same grade of priority, preference will be given to the families of civilian and military officers drawing less than Rs. 1,000 monthly. The 205 berths are intended for civilian passengers who are not entitled to passages at Government expense, and entitled passengers should aply to the Embarkation Commandant, No. 3 Shed, Alexandra Dock, Bombay. Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company wish it to be stated that they are in no way responsible for the general arrangements on board the R.I.M.S. Dufferin and the steamer is not under their control.

A GHASTLY DISCOVERY.

3 MEN AND 2 WOMEN DIE FROM CHOLERA IN TRAIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 23.

A ghastly discovery was made at the Sealdah railway station on the arrival of the 12 down passenger train from Siliguri on Saturday afternoon. In a third class compartment of the train were found the dead bodies of four Indians, three men and a woman. Another woman also, an Indian, was found lying in the same compartment and died immediately after the train arrived. These five persons were evidently garden tea coolies. It is believed that all the deaths were due to cholera. The carriage in question was at once detached from the rest of the train and thoroughly disinfected. It is stated that the coolies were in the charge of a *sirdar*. The guard of the train does not appear to have been informed about the incident.

DASHA SHRIMALI VANIK BOARDING.

OPENING CEREMONY AT BARODA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KATHIAWAD, June 21.

On Wednesday, Prince Jayasinhrao performed the opening ceremony of the Dasha Shrimali Ahmedabadi Vanik Boarding House in the presence of an assembly in which Dewan Bahadur Ganpatrao Gackwad, Mr. A. B. Clerk, the Minister of Education, and other officers and leading citizens were present.

The proceedings commenced with a lecture by Mr. Sevaklal who after tracing the history of the community, said that the community had collected Rs. 30,000 and arrangements were made to introduce 25 boarders on Rs. 5 per month only. He said that steps were being taken to raise the amount to Rs. 50,000 by the end of the current year.

The President then declaring the institution opened, dwelt at length on the advantages of education and said that of all charities, that of learning was the best. He then compared the present boarding house system to the ancient Gurukula. He then requested those present to do their best to develop the institution and he hoped that ere long, the present building will require an additional one, the number of boarders coming in large numbers. An interesting and impressive speech was then delivered by the Minister of Education and a vote of thanks to the chair and the singing of National Anthem terminated the proceedings of the meeting.

The Governor-General in Council has signified his assent to the Madras Municipal Act, which will come into operation on 1st November, when it is likely that Mr. Burkitt, Acting President of the Corporation, will become the first Commissioner under the new Act.

SERIOUS BOMBAY NUISANCE.

THROWING RUBBISH INTO STREETS.

DEBATE IN CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir presiding, when the question of the renewal of the lighting contract with the Bombay Gas Company for a further period of two years, was considered. In the absence of the Commissioner the debate was, however, adjourned. The Corporation discussed at great length the question of the nuisance caused by filth and rubbish thrown into the streets from windows of houses abutting thereon, and resolved to request the Commissioner to submit proposals for effectively dealing with the nuisance.

The Corporation considered a letter from Mr. S. P. Wagle forwarding, for information and necessary action, copy of his letter to the Standing Committee in which he had made certain statements in regard to the service of Khan Bahadur B. D. Banaji and submitted that he had not at all rendered any meritorious services and that he was therefore not entitled to any good service or special pension or any bonus. Mr. Wagle forwarded a sum of rupees five hundred to show his *bona fide* in the case and stated that he was prepared to forfeit the sum if all the allegations made by him were proved to be untrue.

On the motion of the Chairman of the Standing Committee, seconded by Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy, the letter was recorded.

LIGHTING OF CITY.

The Chairman of the Standing Committee moved that the Corporation do sanction the contract entered into by the Commissioner with the Bombay Gas Company for the public lighting of the city being renewed for a further period of two years from 1st March, 1919, on the modified terms and conditions as recommended by him.

Dr. Wadachanji said nothing had been mentioned regarding the candle power or the brilliancy of the lights. They had allowed the low pressure owing to the war which only made the darkness visible (laughter.) There must be some special list for their lights, and the stated candle power must be insisted upon.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna did not think the lighting of the city reflected much credit upon them. Other cities had electric lights and he did not know why they had not the same They had been informed last time by the Municipal Executive Engineer that there was a conference of experts sitting to consider whether gas or electric lights were better, and although it was nearly three or four years since then, the Corporation did not know what had been the decision of the Conference. They were now asked to bind themselves for two years. He himself did not say that gas lights were better than electric lights, as there was difference of opinion, but he thought it would be better to have a contract for one year only. He, therefore, moved an amendment that the contract be renewed for only one year, instead of two years, as stated by the Commissioner.

As the Commissioner was not present, the discussion was adjourned to enable him to make a statement explaining the position.

RUBBISH THROWING—A "SHAMEFUL NUISANCE."

The Corporation considered a letter to the President from Mr. Sohrab J. S. Jahina, stating that he had been viewing with deep sorrow the increasing mortality in the City and that it had often struck him that all sorts of filth and rubbish which lay in the streets for hours together were the indirect cause of the loss of many lives; that although the street sweepers performed their duty of cleaning the streets twice a day, the streets did not remain clean even for five minutes as all sorts of filth and dirt continued to be thrown on the streets from the windows of houses every minutes; that the inmates of houses and especially females did not care two straws whether any damage was done to passers-by or to the general health of the people by this practice, inquiring whether the Corporation could not prevent this "shameful nuisance" by people to deposit the rubbish of their houses at a fixed time and in a fixed receptacle kept by the Municipality for the purpose, and expressing a hope that his letter would receive the consideration it deserved.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar moved, as recommended by Standing Committee, that the letter be recorded.

Dr. D. B. Master said the nuisance had become quite intolerable and he regretted to say that members of his own community were the greatest culprits in the matter. It was the duty of the Commissioner and the Health Officer to take measures to stop the nuisance. They might employ Municipal police or take some other measures, but the time had surely come when something definite should be done to put a stop to the nuisance. He moved as an amendment that the Commissioner be requested to take measures to deal with the nuisance.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla, seconding the amendment, said this nuisance had greatly increased in Bombay within the last few years. There were numerous complaints in the public press about the nuisance and he agreed with Dr. Master that the time had arrived when definite measures should be adopted to deal with the nuisance. He thought that without going in for an amendment of the Act the Commissioner had powers to prosecute persons throwing rubbish into the streets. He suggested the posting of some men at those localities with regard to which these complaints were the most frequent, to watch persons throwing rubbish, with a view to their being prosecuted and this he thought would have more deterrent effect than anything else.

EXTREMELY IMPORTANT QUESTION.

Colonal H. Gidney said the question before them was one of extreme importance in so far as the public health of the city was concerned. There was a complaint before them for action. He was a new member of the corporation and so he sought information as to what the Chairman of the Standing Committee meant when he proposed that the letter of complaint be recorded. Did he consider it of such little significance as to relegate it to the archives of the past? Did the stereotyped expression "be recorded" mean that the matter was not worthy of notice or what? To his mind the universal practice of throwing rubbish around houses was a standing disgrace to the city of Bombay and demanded their most careful and thorough investigation. He was informed that the Health Department was impotent to act in the matter because to enable them to prosecute any offender he or she must be caught in the act of committing the offence. What the Corporation was concerned with was the health of the city, and as such it was their bounden duty in such complaints to take more serious action than the stereotyped resolution "recorded." He resided in Chowpatty and the only way he had helped to stop this nuisance at one place there was to draw the attention of his neighbours as well as the landlord to the terms of the lease which prevented this nuisance being done. It was high time the Corporation acted and had measures taken to put a stop to the disgusting and insalubrious practice.

THE ACT MUST BE AMENDED.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji thought the best way to deal with the question was to get the Act amended so that the tenant of the floor from which the rubbish was thrown could be held responsible. The tenant should be held responsible for the behaviour of the people living with him. He emphasised that no time should now be lost in taking definite measures to eradicate the nuisance.

Dr. A. G. Viegas enquired what the Chairman of the Standing Committee meant when he proposed that a letter of complaint about a serious nuisance from a citizen of Bombay should be "recorded." It was a very serious nuisance—this throwing of rubbish from the windows of houses, and yet here was the Standing Committee resolving and recommending to the Corporation to resolve that the letter be "recorded". (Laughter and hear, hear). Was that the reply they were going to send to a citizen of Bombay? The Corporation were entitled to know what the gentlemen of the Standing Committee were doing in this matter and what led them to recommend that the letter be recorded. He hoped the next time the Committee made such a recommendation to the Corporation they would not forward it without an expression of their opinion in the matter as to what made them make that recommendation.

Mr. Kamdar did not like that the compliment should be confined to the Parsis only and he claimed on behalf of the Hindus that they were also entitled to it. He added this nuisance had not been confined to the poorer localities but was prevalent also in such localities as Chowpatty. He had recently discovered that there was a provision in the Municipal Act which enjoined upon Municipal Inspectors to go from day to day to visit the different gullies and keep diary of it. When he read this it came as a revelation to him, because for the last 30 years that he had been in Bombay he had never once seen Municipal Inspectors visiting gullies. The question involved in the complaint was of great importance to the health of the city, and when peolpe came to the Corporation as a last resource it was poor consolation to them to be told that the letter was "recorded". He enquired why Municipal Inspectors did not prosecute people when they found them committing the nuisance. He supported the amendment moved by Dr. Master.

HOW ENGLAND COMBATED THE EVIL.

Mr. P. Anstey said it was not a matter regarding which nothing could be done. The experience of other cities, especially of those in the West, showed that the evil could be abated. In England in the last century it was exceedingly common as it was now in Bombay, for every kind of filth to be thrown down into the streets. The evil had considerably abated in England and there was no reason why it could not be done away with here if they adopted adequate measures. Effective means to do so should be immediately taken. Why should not the police or Municipal Inspectors go to places where the nuisance prevailed the most, and stand and watch. The nuisance was not confined to the poorer classes of people, any more than it was confined to any particular community like the Parsis or Hindus. Even on the Malabar Hill the nuisance existed and whilst going along a particular street on the Hill he just missed by a fraction of second a dead cat falling on his head. (Laughter).

Mr. P. J. Murzban was of opinion that that this practice of throwing rubbish into the streets was more the result of lack of education than anything else.

As to the recommendation of the Standing Committee that the letter be "recorded" it meant nothing else than that it was to be thrown into the waste-paper-basket. The effect of such a resolution would be to say that the letter was not worthy of consideration and that applicants should not bother them again. He thought the proper thing would be to inform the applicant that the Corporation had carefully considered his letter and that the matter was receiving attention, and to forward a copy to the Commissioner with a request to submit proposals for effectively dealing with the nuisance. He moved an amendment accordingly.

A FEES-POCKETING COMMITTEE.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy, seconding the amendment, said merely recording a letter was an eye-wash. The letter referred to a serious nuisance which admittedly existed in the city and there was their Standing Committee recommending to them that the letter should be recorded. Members of the Corporation would find that in 75 out of a 100 complaints what the Standing Committee did was merely to record letters, without caring to enquire into the matter, which meant that they attended the meetings simply to pocket their fees.

Dr. M. C. Javle said the applicant had mentioned no particular place where the nuisance had existed and in the absence of such information he did not know how members of the Standing Committee could be expected to take action in the matter. If he had pointed out a particular place they would have gone there and seen the place for themselves.

Dr. R. T Nariman said the practice of throwing rubbish into the streets was a very common one in the Fort and he agreed with the previous speakers that definite steps should be taken to deal with the nuisance.

Mr. J. B. Petit said what struck him was that they seldom came across a case of prosecution in which anybody was hauled up for throwing such rubbish. He was of opinion that if they had such prosecutions and adequate punishments inflicted on the offenders the nuisance would abate to a very considerable extent. He asked the Corporation to accept the amendment moved by Mr Murzban.

Mr. R. B. Mantri said he was of opinion that the only remedy lay in educating the people. The difficulty was to find exactly the person who committed the nuisance, and there was the danger of an innocent man being prosecuted.

Mr. N. M. Joshi said the real difficulty was that most of the buildings were not provided with dust-bins. It was not sufficient for the Health Department to provide one dust-bin for each building but they should provide one on each floor of every building. They certainly could not expect a person from the fourth floor of a house to come down every time he had to throw rubbish into the dust-bind on the ground floor.

WANTED CO-OPERATION.

Mr. Mandlik was of opinion that the work could not be satisfactorily done unless the people heartily co-operated with the Municipality in the matter. He moved an amendment to the effect that the applicant be informed that the Corporation had carefully considered the letter and that better results would be obtained if the citizens of Bombay co-operated with the Municipality in that direction.

The Hon. Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna seconded the amendment.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar, replying on the debate, said there had been a lot of uncalled for criticism against the Standing Committee. As to Dr. Viegas' criticism of the Committee's recommendation, he (the speaker) enquired what Dr. Viegas had meant when the Standing Committee in 1903/04 under his Chairmanship recorded a similar complaint. With regard to the amendment of the Act the Commissioner distinctly said that it would have no effect because it would be difficult to identify the person who threw the rubbish. It would have no effect unless arrangements were made to take snapshots and was any of them going to suggest that photographers should be appointed for the purpose? As to Mr. Dhondy's suggestion about members of the Standing Committee attending the meeting simply for the sake of pocketing their fees, if he came with a proposal that they should be paid no fees, he (the speaker) would be the first to support the proposition, without, admitting the allegation that they did no work.

MR. MARZBAN'S AMENDMENT CARRIED.

Mr. Mandlik's amendment being put to the vote was defeated. Dr. Master withdrew his amendment, and Mr. Murzban's amendment was carried as a substantive proposition.

The Hon. Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna asked and obtained priority of consideration for the report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding the Bill to amend the law relating to the duty payable on tobacco and to the import, transport, retail sale and warehousing thereof in the city. He moved that the report be approved and adopted and Government be addressed accordingly. Mr. Sethna said he had asked for priority for this report because Government had put the Bill on the agenda of the coming meeting of the Legislative Council and it was necessary that the views of the Corporation should reach Government before the Bill was taken up for consideration. The Committee had prepared their views as early as possible. The Committee recommended that they should urge upon the Government to compensate the Corporation for the loss of revenue which might result from a reduction in the rate of the duty.

Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy seconded the proposition, which was carried.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 23.

The break in the monsoon is more marked this morning and little rain has occurred outside Assam, Bengal, Burma and the west coast of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam and the west coast of the Peninsula, local in Bengal. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, east Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, Mysore and east Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair, Victoria Point, Diamond Island one and a half inches; Tavoy and Akyab two; Bassein three; Kyaukpyu four; Dhubri one and a half; Shillong and Narayanganj two; Jalpaiguri one; Darjeeling three; Simla a half; Jagdalpur three-quarters; Marmagoa and Karwar one; Sholapur three-quarters.

Forecast:—No important change.

FIRE IN MADRAS HARBOUR SHED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 23.

A fire broke out this morinng in one of the sheds of the harbour premises rented by the Madras Port Trust to Bombay Company. A Fire Brigade was soon on the spot. As the shed was full of consignments of cotton bales, grain, and groundnut it was difficult to get the outbreak in hand and owing to smoke the seat of fire was not located until after some delay. Two or three bales of cotton were partly burnt and damage on the whole is not serious.

CHINESE CABINET CRISES.

ANTI-JAPANESE AGITATION CONTINUES.

SITUATION REPORTED MOST TENSE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 12 noon, June 23.

PEKING, June 13.—The Premier's resignation has been accepted, and, although the anti-Japanese agitation continues all over the country, a member of the pro-Japanese Anfu Club has been nominated Premier. The militarists are awaiting the issue of the Cabinet crisis. The situation is most tense.

STRIKE AT HONG-KONG ENDS

FRICTION BETWEEN POLICE AND STRIKE PROCESSIONISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 23.

SHANGHAI, June 13th.—The strikes have ended. An encounter between the strike processionists and the police occurred yesterday and one striker was killed and nine wounded. The police casualties were not serious. Volunteers were called out.

MESSRS. MONTAGUE'S SILVER REPORT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 23.

Messrs. Montagu's report says:—Supplies are not large owing to purchases on China account. The market is therefore firm. Shanghai exchange is 5/4½ a tael.

KING HONOURS AIRMEN.

ALCOCK AND BROWN TO LUNCH AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 23.

Captain Alcock and Lieutenant Brown by His Majesty's command will lunch at Windsor Castle on June 21st.

EUROPEAN OPIUM SMUGGLER.

APPEAL AGAINST CONVICTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 23.

At the High Court to-day an application for a rule was made on behalf of W. E. Sharpe, a European, to set aside his conviction and sentence. The accused was arrested at Howrah Railway station where he arrived by train and in his possession was found thirty-nine seers and eleven chattaks of opium without license. A loaded revolver was also found in his pocket. The Deputy Magistrate of Howrah sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300. He appealed to the Sessions Judge of Howrah who dismissed it. Against the order of the Sessions Judge the accused moved the High Court. The High Court has sent for records.

AN AGRA BATHING TRAGEDY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, June 23.

While bathing in the river near Rambagh, a son of Mr. Peters of the Telegraph Department was attacked by an allegator and carried away. The body was not recovered although vigorous search was made by divers.

FAMINE RELIEF IN BAMRA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 23.

The total number of famine stricken people getting relief in Bamra, a feudatory State in Orissa, last week was 22,886, of whom 2,130 were provided with gratuitous relief. Raja Divya Sankar Sudhol Deo Bahadur, the feudatory Chief of Bamra has, opened rice shops in his State where arrangement has been made to sell Burma rice at the controlled price of 8 seers per rupee.

EXCES PROFITS LUTY B'LL.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 19.

A number of formal rules is published in the "Gazette of India Extraordinary" today called the "Excess Profits Duty Rules" under the Excess Profits Duty Act 1919 The rules deal with the changes of ownership, liability in special cases, method of assessment, modifications of standard and minimum profits etc.

It may be remembered that the draft rules on the subject were published sometime ago and were circulated for opinion. The changes and modifications which have been accepted by the Government of India are embodied in the rules published to-day.

DACOITIES IN BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 23.

Thirty-five dacoities are reported to have been committed in Bengal during the last week. Malda district leads with nine cases, five of which were committed in the jurisdiction of the same police station.

INDIAN REFORMS BILL.

MEETING OF ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A MADRAS PROPOSAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 23.

The President of the Provincial Congress Committee, Madras, has wired to the President and Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee asking them to convene an urgent and special meeting of the All-India Congress Committee to consider the Reform Bill and certain other matters.

BILL "WHOLLY UNSATISFACTORY."

YEOTMAL DISTRICT ASSOCIATION'S CABLE.

(From a Correspondent.)

YEOTMAL, June 23.

As resolved in a general meeting of the Yeotmal District Association, the following cable was sent to Mr. Montagu and Lokmanya Tilak:—

"Yeotmal District Association regards the Bill wholly unsatisfactory unless radically recast on the lines of Delhi Congress resolutions. The present Bill amounts to a denial of self-determination to India, an official member of the League of Nations. It does not fulfil the pledges of the Announcement, and will create a serious situation. Statesmanlike handling, by conferring complete provincial autonomy, effective control in the Central Government with the Declaration of Rights, is badly wanted."

INDIAN REFORMS.

THE URGENT QUESTION.

The "New Statesman" writes:—

The details of the Morley Reforms (1900) were worked out by the officials in India. Those of the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme, to be submitted to Parliament this session, were committed last year to two committees: one presided over by Lord Southborough (Sir Francis Hopwood), the other by Mr. R. Feetham. Their reports have been published this week. The scheme involves responsible self-government for the provinces, with certain functions transferred to the new provincial executives and others reserved to the central Government, the essential character of which it is not proposed to change. Mr. Feetham's committee has constructed the framework of this distribution of powers, while Lord Southborough's has produced a complex example of electoral machinery. For the present provincial only 33,000 persons exercise the franchise. The committee suggests an electorate of 5,179,000, being 2.34 per cent. of the total population of the eight provinces involved. Residence and property, not education, are to qualify for the franchise. The illiteracy of the voter is to be provided against by coloured ballot-boxes, or some kindred device. The principle of communal representation for minorities, introduced by Lord Morley, on behalf of the Moslems, is to be extended to Sikhs, Indian Christians, Europeans, and domiciled Anglo-Indians—i.e., Eurasians. The hope is expressed that the necessity for this protective method may soon pass away. Obviously, Parliament cannot be expected any more than the public to interest itself in mechanism such as this. The urgent question is: Can the Secretary for India frame a measure of responsible self-government which, fulfilling the pledge of 1917, will command the support of a House of Commons which is, to judge by the available evidence, singularly uninterested in the realities of imperial statesmanship? Mr. Montagu can but try. He at any rate knows the situation, and can make a guess at the price of failure.

PRE-CENSORSHIP LIFTED.

"Young India" writes:—

We congratulate Sir George Lloyd's Government and the directors of the "Chronicle" Press upon the removal of the pre-censorship to which the "Chronicle" was subjected. It is never too late to mend and we are glad to find that the Bombay Government have partially retraced the hasty step they took in inflicting a triple punishment upon the "Chronicle." The text of the order dispensing with pre-censorship shows that the Government did not wish to have the cake and eat it. The demand on their behalf for the heaviest security shows that the censorship was proving too irksome for them and bearable, if only by force of habit, for the Editor and the directorate of the "Chronicle." The Government could not both have the security and the censorship; so the latter has been withdrawn. We do not know that it is an unmixed relief. Pre-censorship made the Editor's task lighter. Indeed a mischievous Editor might even occasionally succeed in showing dangerous scraps from the daily Press. Now the Editor has to write always with his eye upon the Rs. 10,000 belonging to his employers. If the check only made him more careful and cautious, we should not mind. Unfortunately the deposit of security which is forfeitable at the will of the executive seriously interferes with the free expression of opinion on measures and events of public importance. We hope that the Government will see the reasonableness of dispensing with the security altogether and boldly rely upon the law of the land acting as a sufficient check upon unrestrained license in writing.

Equally necessary is it for the Government to recall the order against Mr. Horniman. It must be patent to them by this time that the reason given by Mr. Montagu in justification of the order can not be supported by facts. We respectfully suggest that it will be an act of statesmanship for his Excellency to mend the mistake by withdrawing the order of deportation.

COTTON CONFERENCE.

EMPLOYERS DECIDE NOT TO ATTEND.

LABOUR MINISTER'S REQUEST TO MASTER SPINNERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 23.

The Cotton Conference met this morning. No decision was reached. The proceedings were adjourned until to-morrow to give the master cotton-spinners an opportunity of attending. Subsequently the Labour Minister telegraphed the Federation of Master Spinners urgently requesting their representatives to attend the Conference to-morrow in view of the imminent danger of stoppage and the consequent grave result to the country. The Minister says that the operatives' representatives have assured him that they are fully empowered to recommend the terms of settlement.

COTTON EMPLOYERS' DEMAND.

ON QUESTION OF AUTHORITY OF OPERATIVE'S REPRESENTATIVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 23.

The cotton employers have decided not to attend the conference with the operatives organised by the Minister of Labour. The employers state that they are not prepared to enter into further negotiations until the operatives' representatives are entrusted with the authority to come to an agreement or to make recommendations to their members.

CONFERENCE ADJOURNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 23.

The Cotton Conference has again been adjourned and reassembles at Manchester on June 20th when it is understood that master cotton-spinners will be represented.

EMPLOYERS vs EMPLOYED.

NATIONAL JOINT COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 8 p.m., June, 23.

The National Joint Committee which has been considering applications to Civil Service of the so-called "Whitley System" of preventing and settling differences between employers and employed, has unanimously recommended the establishment of a National Council of fifty-four members, appointing half by the Government and half by the groups and staff associations, with subsidiary departmental councils with district committees and office or works committees.

RECEPTION FOR LADY CHELMSFORD.

MR. AND MRS. MONTAGU AT HOME IN INDIA OFFICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 23.

Mr. and Mrs. Montagu gave a reception at the India Office last night for Lady Chelmsford and the Hon. Miss Joan Thesiger. The guests included the Maharajas of Bikanir and Kapurthala, the Thakore Sahib of Limri, the Chief of Ichalkaranji, Lord Sinha and also the members of the Indian deputations.

ITALIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 12 noon, June 23.

ROME.—In consequence of the advisers' vote in the Chamber the Italian Cabinet has resigned. The King has reserved his decision

MISHAP TO A MAIL TRAIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 23.

An engine and three vehicles of No. 12 down mixed Mail of 21st instant was derailed at the facing point at Dodjala, Mysore at 10-48 yesterday. The driver of the train died of injuries but none of the passengers was hurt and through communication was restored at 8 p.m.

Official and Personal.

Professor A. R. Burnett Hurst of the Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay, has been appointed Professor of Economics in the Muir Central College, Allahabad.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Lloyd attended Parade Service at All Saints Church, Kirkee, on Sunday morning.

There was a small Lunch Party at Government House on Sunday.

His Exalted Highness the Nizam has appointed Mr. M. A. N. Hydari, B.A., Home Secretary, as officiating Director-General of Commerce and Industries, vice Mr. G. E. C. Wakefield who is proceeding on leave. Mr. Hydari will carry on his duties as Home Secretary.

Invitations are now being issued for the usual Chiefs' Conference which will be held at Delhi towards the end of October which will probably last for a fortnight.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Public Meeting to protest against Rowlatt Bills and Mr. Horniman's Deportation, at Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel, at 9 p.m. (S. T.), under the presidentship of Mahatma Gandhi.

Reception at Government House Ganeshkhind at 9-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, Aug. 5.

Ball at Government House, Ganeshkhind at 9-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, Sept. 9.

Garden Party at Government House, Ganeshkhind at 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, 26.

Mail Steamer Nore with the outward Mails of the 5th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Punjab Mail	10	40	15	0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	11	0	20	30
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur).	7	15	13	30
Madras Mail	8	40	21	10
Poona Mail	11	30	14	45
Poona Express	19	40	7	55
Delhi Express	8	30	2	0

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

The timings of Mail and Express trains on the B. B. and C I Railway on and after 1st April, 1919, are as follows:—

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Northern Express	12	0	17	0
Gujarat Mail	8	25	20	45
Kathiawar Express	7	55	21	0
Fast Passenger	21	10	7	25

DEATH THROUGH BURNS.

Dr. W. Nunan, held an inquest on the body of Sakimahomed Sherkhan. The deceased and some others were standing near a crane at the K. Shed in the Prince's Dock on the 13th instant, when suddenly some hot water fell on them through a hole. All of them were taken to the hospital and Sakimahomed died there as he had sustained excessive burns. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

PATHAN STABBED TO DEATH.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Fazalkhan Mahomed Hayatkhan, a Pathan, who died in the J. J. Hospital, from a stab wound he had received on the 11th.

Miyadkhan Mostaphakhan identified the body as that of his uncle; he had seen him two or three days after his admission in the hospital, when the deceased said he had been stabbed by one Imdadally, who was his partner, and that there had been some dispute about money matters. Since then Imdadally had disappeared.

The House Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, Dr. A. MacGregor, said the wound got septic from the beginning, and the patient gradually got worse and died. Witness was of the opinion that the death was one to septicaemia, due to the incised wound in the left flank, the knife used being dirty. The deceased had made a statement on the night of his admission in which he accused Imdadallykhan of having stabbed him.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

ANANTH VIDYARTHI GRIHA.

The Honorary Secretary of the Ananth Vidyarthi Griha, Ahmednagar, writes:—

The Ananth Pidyarthi Griha, Ahmednagar, expresses its heartfelt gratitude for the help it has received in times of a dire need from a trustee of the Udhoji Laxmidas Trust as well as from the Bombay Provincial Famine Relief Committee. The former granted a sum of Rs. 320 to be spent on food for the orphans, and the latter has allowed Rs. 300 to per mensem from April last, for three months and some cloth for shirting. The Institution earnestly appeals the latter beneficent body to continue its grant for some months to come, in as much as the prices of the necessaries continue to remain as high as they were. It is needless to say that if this grant were to be discontinued the institution will have to face pecuniary difficulty. Taking these facts into consideration, the public at large and the Famine Relief Committee in particular will deem it worthwhile to contribute in every possible way to the well being and prosperity of the orphanage.

The institution also gratefully acknowledges the help given by Shet Lalji Govindji in the form of 60 caps for the inmates of the institution.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-morrow at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), when the following papers will be read:—

1. "A Khasi Aetiological Folktale", by Sarat Chandra Mitra, Esq., M.A., B.L.
2. "The Worship of the Goddess Andhesvart", by Sarat Chandra Mitra, Esq., M.A., B.L.
3. "The Influence of Mesopotamium Culture upon the Arabs", by Shams-ul-Ulma Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A., P.H.D., C.I.E.

Members and friends are invited to attend.

GODREJ'S SAFES

7 Large Safes supplied to Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their premises.

272 Safes supplied for Savings Banks of India and Burma, after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director-General of Posts an Telegraphs, in July, 1912.

210 Burglar-Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government, to replace other makers' safes that had been burgled.

By appointment to H. E. the Governor,

Makers to H. M.'s Mint and a number of European and Indian Banks.

GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO.,

Near Gas Works, Parel, BOMBAY.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

TWASTA KASAR vs NEW IMPERIAL.

A cricket match was played on Sunday, the 22nd instant, on the Esplanade Maidan between the Twasta Kasar Cricket Club and New Imperial C. C. and resulted in a win for the Twasta Kasar C. C. by 21 runs.

The following is the score:—

TWASTA KASAR CRICKET CLUB.

K B Godambe, b Pandit	6
M A Shete, b Gangnaik	1
B A Edeker, b Pandit	11
D S Samel, run out	2
S R Godambe, b Pandit	14
J B Wadeker, b Pandit	9
S A Shete, b Pandit	0
W M Dandeker, b Takle	5
R B Godambe, run out	7
P G Edeker, b Takle	2
B R Hajare (not out)	3
Extras	18
Total	78

NEW IMPERIAL CRICKET CLUB.

Gavasker, b Godambe	0
Pandit, b Godambe	15
Gangnaik, b Godambe	6
K N Takle, b Godambe	7
Devdhar, b Godambe	10
Bhandare, b Godambe	3
Savant, b M A Shete	0
Kirtiker, b M A Shete	0
Parulker, b M A Shete	2
Dandeker, b Godambe	2
Palvanker (not out)	0
Extras	12
Total	57

CRICKET IN POONA.

SIGNAL SERVICE BEAT POONA GYM.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, June 22.

The second match of the season on the Gymkhana ground between the Poona Gymkhana and the Signal Service was played off to-day, when the home team was beaten by 3 wickets and 106 runs.

The Gymkhana went in first and compiled 145 for the loss of 9 wickets, the 10th player being absent. The Gymkhana side could not stand the attack of Lord and Roberts but on the fall of 6th wicket for 69, Lord, who was bowling well, was relieved and the next wicket added 53 runs to their total. The remaining batsmen added another 22 runs. Lord took 4 wickets for 39, Roberts 3 for 45 and Fraser 2 for 28.

For the Signal Service Depot, Capt. Fraser contributed 61. He played carefully punishing the loose deliveries and driving them past the line before playing in the hands of Lea off Platten. Major Copeland who carried his bat for 60, is also a good player and he and Fraser made things lively for a time before the latter was held. The score at the fall of the 4th wicket was 142. Collins, who joined Major Copeland soon passed the Gymkhana total and as there was still time play was continued and when the stumps were drawn, the Signal had lost only 7 wickets for 251.

Nicholson took 4 wickets for 60, Spicer for 89 and Platten 1 for 41.

The following are the scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

	Runs.
Mr. Spicer, i.-b.-w., b Lord	11
Mr. Ingram Johnstone, b. Lord	6
Mr. Lea c. and b. Roberts	9
Mr. Hawke b. Lord	0
Maj. Mackenzie, b. Lord	8
Capt. Nicholson, l.-b.-w., Roberts	19
Mr. Platten, b. Fraser	29
Capt. Fagnani l.-b.-w., b. Roberts.	18
Mr. Arbuthnott, not out	15
Mr. Smith, c. Cakebread, b. Fraser.	0
Mr. Stang, absent	
Extras	30
Total	145

SIGNAL SERVICE.

	Runs.
Capt. Fraser c. Lea, b. Platten	61
Major Warden, b. Spicer	26
Corporal Morley, b. Nicholson	27
Corporal Whitehead, b. Nicholson.	0
Major Copeland, not out	60
Pte. Collins, st. Fagnani, b. Nicholson	25
Cpl. Roberts, l-b-w., Spicer	8
Corporal Lord b. Nicholson	9
Sgt. Cakebread, not out	16
Sgt. Black and Pte. Midgely, did not bat.	
Extras	19
Total (for 7 wickets)	251

CRICKET IN CALCUTTA.

A CHARITY MATCH.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 21.

The second charity match of the season was played off this evening on the Calcutta ground between the Composite Battalion and the Mohunbagans, the game ending in a pointless draw. Attendance was the largest seen this season and all enclosures were packed. The match was held in aid of the widowed mother of Private Kilpatric, one of Composite's players, who had died recently as a result of the operation due to severe injury received. The fourth enclosure had hitherto been free to the military, but on the present occasion at their own request they were allowed to pay for their seats at eight annas per head. Not a single soldiers' seat was left vacant.

RANGES V GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS RECREATION CLUB.

Played on the Marine Lines ground on Sunday last the game ended in a win for the Rangers by 146 runs. Scores:—

Rangers	190
Government Telegraphs R. C.	44

BANK OF BOMBAY VS. EMBARKATIO STAFF SPORTS CLUB.

A match between the Bank of Bombay Club and the Embarkation Staff Sports Club was played on Sunday at the oval; the game resulted in a win for Bank of Bombay Cricket Club by 68 runs. The following are the results:—

EMBARKATION STAFF SPORTS CLUB.

Private Kingston 5; Captain Soloman 0; Captain Howard 20; Private Abram 22; Captain Johnson 0; Lieut. Davey 0; Private Pirkins 1; Private Champ 12; Private Mann 2; Private Parker (not out) 1; Private Wills 0; Extras 5; total 68.

BANK OF BOMBAY CRICKET CLUB.

Mr. Padshah 3; Mr. Billimoria 12; Mr. Kajotia 3; M. Toddywalla 18; Mr. F. Mistry (not out) 62; Mr. F. P. Mistry 10; Mr. Navalkar 1; Mr. H. J. Dibbs 0; Mr. W. Fraser 16; Mr. Guzdar 0; Mr. Trilokekar 1; extras 10; total 136.

FORTH COMING LEVEE AT POONA.

AN HONOURS LIST OF HONOURS.

A Press note says:—

At the Levee to be held at the Council Hall, Poona on Tuesday the 24th June, 1919, his Excellency the Governor intends to present:—

The Insignia of a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire to—Mr. J. Ghosal, C.I.E.

The Insignia of a Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire to—The Hon. Mr. L. J. Mountford, C.B.E.

The Insignia of a Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire to—Rao Bahadur Rango, Govind Naik, M.B.E., Mr. C. H. Brierly, M.B.E., and Miss Adeline Elizabeth Whitcombe, M.B.E.,

The King's Police Medal to—Jamadar Vithoo Jagojee Bhonslay, Constable Yadav Sadoba, and Inspector Umar Buran.

And the *sanads*, *khillat* and badges of their titles to—Mahamahopadhyaya Hathibhai Harishankar, Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Ratanji Balsarwala, Rao Bahadur Anant Krishna Pai, Rao Bahadur Ragavendrarao Krishna Kembhavi, Rao Bahadur Chandravidyanand Shrikrishnahand Pandia, Rao Bahadur Hanmantram Ramnath, and Rao Bahadur Ambashankar Uttamram Malji.

SATYAGRAHA SABHA.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Satyagraha Sabha, a public meeting will be held to-day at 9 p.m., (S.T.), at Morarji Gokuldas Hall to protest against the "Rowlatt Bills" and "Mr. B. G. Horniman's Deportation."

Mahatma Gandhi will preside. All are invited to attend.

"NO INDIAN NEED APPLY."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The following notice appeared in the advertisement columns of the "Times of India" of June 10, 11 and 12.

"A vacancy occurs for a European Chemist preferably with cement experience. Apply stating terms and experience, etc., to General Manager, Katni Cement Factory, C. P."

The qualification that is deemed of essential importance is European nationality and cement experience in a Cement Factory is only a secondary matter with the Manager. Is it not interesting to know what prompted the Directors to sanction such a notice which to put mildly cuts at the very root of Indian industrial growth. There are any number of Indian chemists, some even with cement experience, who, even if they were given half as much encouragement as regards pay and prospects as is given to their brethren of European nationality, would be willing to take up such posts, profiting thereby themselves and the industries that they serve. But they are debarred from so doing by our own capitalists who are out every December to pass resolutions "humbly pointing out" to the Government the disabilities under which Indian industries are labouring and who lament the dearth of Indian expert service. That expert service will never be forthcoming so long as our captains of industry are not alive to the necessity of making their own men more useful. The cement industry has taken a firm root in India and if the Directors of different cement factories have seriously made efforts to train Inidan chemists in the working of a cement factory surely by this time there ought to be some who would be eligible for the above vacancy.

Is it too much to ask the Directors of the Katni Cement Company to give their earnest consideration to the above matter?—Yours, etc.

JUSTICE.

June 21.

FEMINE WORK IN AMRELI TALUKA.

The Secretary of the Prathana Samaj writes to us:—

The Samaj appealed for Rs. 15,000 in January but succeeded in collecting only about Rs. 6,000 upto now. They have opened three centres of work, one at Ahmednagar, second at Vaso in Petland Taluka and a third at Amreli in Kathiawar. At all the centres a list of persons deserving private help of grain and clothes is made and checked by local leaders and relief is given once every week, a poor house has been lately opened at Dhari in Kathiawar where there are 200 inmates lodged and fed. The distress there is very acute as will be seen from the accompanying leading article in the issue of the Subodha Patrika attached herewith (which kindly publish in toto or summary as convenient). Any help in money or clothes if sent to the Secretary, Prathana Samaj, Girgaon, will be duly acknowledged.

NEED OF JAINS IN BOMBAY.

A lecture regarding the needs of the Jains in Bombay was delivered by Muni Maharaj Vidyavijayaji under the presidentship of Shastra Visharada Vijaya Dharam Suri at a public meeting held on Sunday last in the Upasarya behind the Godiji Temple at Pydhownie. The lecturer dwelt on the great necessity of low-rented chawls as well as sanatorium and hospital for poor Jains. He stated that it was only a week that he has been in Bombay and has seen Jains living in such ill-ventilated rooms as are not at all fit for human habitation. He said that the rich among the Jains should start funds for supplying the needs of the Jain community in Bombay.

Several other speakers addressed the meeting. One of the speakers stated that a fund has been raised for one Jain Sanatorium and nearly eleven thousand rupees has been promised by different Jain shethias.

The proceedings terminated after Muni Visharda Vijaya addressed a fews words of advice to the audience.

REGULATION III OF 1818.

AN HISTORICAL RETROSPECT.

A special correspondent of "New India" writes:—

The application of Regulation III of 1818 by the British Government to the two Ali brothers must enliven an interest in us as to the nature of the Ordinance, as well as to its past origin and operation. The Regulation is based upon the principle *salus populi suprema lex*. Every Government reserves, and it ought to reserve under trying and dangerous circumstances, certain privileges by which it can immediately bring about the cessation of any possible danger to its safety. Regulation III of 1818 was intended to be of this kind. When Mr. Morley was Secretary of State for India in 1907, two Punjabis, Lalas Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh, were brought under this law after many years had elapsed since its last operation. Some members of the House of Commons were startled at the idea of such an Act being in existence, and one of them, Sir Henry Cotton, strongly attacked Lord Morley, who, with his usual equanimity, refused to argue the case. This attitude stirred the legal brains of many within and without the House, but as the Regulation empowers the Governor-General to act on his own initiative Lord Morley held his own, and Regulation III of 1818, which in the Bombay Legislature is known as Regulation XXV of 1827, passed unscathed through its ordeal.

The Marquis of Hastings immediately on his arrival in India in 1813 found himself face to face with disturbances in Nepal and Maharashtra; so he left Calcutta, then the seat of the Governor-General in Council, to subdue the disturbances, which he did successfully in the case of the former with the help of Ochterlony, Gillespie, and others, and in the case of the latter with that of John Malcolm, Col. Ford, and and Captain Staunton. In the meantime, a number of conspiracies were discovered which drew the attention of the authorities to the need for wider powers. There was, for example, the case of Trimbakji Dainglia whose hobby seems to have been that of conspiracy, and one of whose victims was a Parsi named Kharshedji Jamshedji Modi, who was appointed Governor of the Carnatic by Baji Rao Peshwa when Col. Close was Resident in Poona. Some effective measure had necessarily to be vested in the hands of the head of the administration. Hence Mr. Edmonstone, the Vice-President of the Council of India, who was succeeded by George Dowdeswell, the author of the well-known Report on the State of the Bengal Police, incorporated in the East India Company's Report for 1812, placed Regulation III upon the Statute Book as a Regulation "for the confinement of State prisoners," as the record runs. The Regulation was brought into force on April 7th of the same year. Curiously enough, however, there is no testimony to this event in Lord Hastings' Diary and Journals. The reason for the passage of the Regulation may be given verbatim, as recorded in the official documents themselves: "Whereas reasons of State, embracing the due maintenance of the alliance formed by the British Government with foreign Powers, the preservation of tranquillity in the territories of Native Princes entitled to its protection, and the security of the British Dominions from foreign hostility and from internal commotion, occasionally render it necessary to place under personal restraint individuals against whom there may not be sufficient ground to institute any official proceeding, or when such proceeding may not be adapted to the nature of the case, or may for other reasons be unadvisable or improper," etc. When the Company ceased to exist, a difficult case arose in the Calcutta High Court where the prisoner sought the protection of the Habeas Corpus Act, and declared that as the Regulation was in excess of the power of the Legislature, and also repugnant to the very spirit of British law and administration, and opposed to all principles of natural justice. After a long and suggestive argument, the Court finally admitted the validity of the Regulation, and declared that the provisions of 37 George III C. 142 conferred on the Governor-General independent powers by which he could of his own initiative enact a law such as Regulation III. Thereafter, the validity became a settled fact; but, be it mentioned to the credit of the British Government, it is very rarely applied, and that too generally in extreme cases.

Under this Regulation, even Englishmen have suffered in the past. All of them were Editors of the objectionable firebrand type. In 1794 Mr. W. Duane, the Editor of the "Bengal Journal", was deported from India. In 1823 Mr. John Adam was the acting Governor-General, and he sent away Mr. Buckingham, the Editor of the "Calcutta Journal." His successor, Mr. Sandford Arnot, also fell into the clutches of the Regulation. The Editor of the "Bombay Gazette", Mr. C. J. Fair, met with a similar fate in 1824 at the hands of Mr. Elphinstone. In those days it was rather customary with English writers to take unappreciated advantage of that liberty which Metcalfe had given to the press in India. The inevitable antidote was the too frequent use of the above weapon.

In Bombay, the Regulation did not operate so frequently, and the first time it was enforced since 1827 was when Maharaja Sir Dhuleep Singh was prohibited from entering India at Aden in 1886, owing to his proclamation of himself as Chief of the Sikhs. There are also instances on record of men kept as close prisoners for some years under this Regulation; and one of them deals with Sirdar Prem Singh, Governor to Golab Singh, the Chief of Jammu, together with Man Singh and Lal Singh, who were detained in the Fort of Allahabad for 21 years, 1845 to 1866.

Whether or no this Regulation may or may not have been necessary, there can be no doubt that it is a very real violation of that *Habeas Corpus Act* which people in India have hoped to be one of their own bulwarks against any encroachments upon the liberty of the subject. But the *Habeas Corpus Act* does not appear to run in India, any more, in fact, than in Great Britain itself during the war; and neither the person nor the property of the subject is free from arbitrary executive action. It is for this reason that the London correspondent of "New India", especially in view of the result of the "New India" case in the Privy Council, urged that in the Indian Reform Bill the rights and liberties of every Indian citizen must be adequately protected. And when they are, Regulation III of 1818 must go with a large number of other acts which hinder free growth, free speech, free expression and free opinion.

MR. MONTAGU'S TASK.

The "Nation" writes:—

The introduction of Mr. Montagu's Bill, based upon last year's scheme of Indian constitutional reforms, is preluded by the issue of two reports, the product of the Southborough Committees, which began work in India last November. The frame work devised by these bodies is, necessarily, far more elaborate than that which was required for the Morley reforms ten years ago. The first Committee dealt with the new constituencies. It recommends the extension of the franchise to rather over five million electors, many of whom will not be literate in Eglish. The elected members of the provincial councils to-day have behind them a total constituency of only 33,000. A property qualification is to be fixed, and the rural constituencies will be based upon the land-revenue districts, a direct survival of the Moghul rulers. Communal representation is to be given not only to Mahommedans, but to Sikhs, Indian Christians, Europeans, and Eurasians. Women's suffrage is rejected. The Viceroy's legislative council is to contain 80 elected members. The Second Committee presents a detailed scheme for the division of powers, financial and other, between the supreme and provincial Government. The reports imply that the Committees have worked hard upon a very hard technical problem. The next move is with Parliament. Anglo-India is afraid of the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme, and has mobilized large resources for its destruction. The revolutionary wing of Indian Nationalism is likewise against it, for obvious reasons. Mr. Montagu's task is to convince the House of Commons that only by the grant of responsible self-government can India be made secure.

NEED OF A MODEL GIRLS' SCHOOL.

The "New Times" of Karachi writes:—Mr. Pahlajrai L. Vaswani, Secretary of the local Social Service League, has sent to the Educational Inspector in Sind a representation indicating the need of a model secondary school for girls in the city. He points out that the Mission girls' school, the Vasant Pathsala and Mai Harldevi's school, with their small resources, do not afford the facilities which could be provided by a government institution, and that these girls' schools in Karachi are already congested. A Government High School for Indian girls has, he urges, several advantages over those under private management. Such a School should doubtless be valued by Muslim parents as affording opportunities of education to their daughters. A Government High School, for girls, Mr. Pahlajrai suggests, situated in a well ventilated building with a good compound for a playground in a place such as the Garikhata nearer to residential quarters of the Indian middle classes. The representation of the Social Service League is well worthy of consideraton. The need throughout India is for more and more of education. When we remember that not more than 0.97 per cent. of the Indian female population is educated, we can see what an appalling ignorance there is to be combated. In 1916-1917 there were 842 female scholars in the Colleges of British India, 24,948 in High Schools and 10,36,125 in primary schools. It is acknowledged that women succeed much better as teachers in the Lower Standards, and the tendency in civilized countries is to employ them as teachers in larger numbers. We want several trained women teachers in Sind to teach the young. They can only come from the Secondary schools. The Governments of several Indian Provinces have, we are glad, recognized this necessity. They are starting High Schools for girls in District Headquarters and offering scholarships, specially to widows, to enable them to read up to the Matriculation and afterwards take up the teaching profession. The Bengal and Madras Governments have started not only High Schools but also women's colleges. Sind needs several lady teachers who will carry the torch of knowledge to their sisters in villages. We hope to see Girls' High Schools in all the districts of Sind and a Women's College at Karachi in the fulness of time. In the meantime Government will do well to begin with a High School in Karachi. Sind needs a progressive policy in the matter of women's education, and we trust the popular Inspector of Education in Sind will lay the foundations of such a policy.

(Continued from Colum 6.)

ly trained for the great work they will be called upon to undertake. The responsibility of the teachers and professors to whom is committed the training of these young men is, therefore, very heavy and they must put forth the best in them to inculcate in their students the qualities of correct thinking, self-restraint, self-sacrifice, respect for law and order and obedience to constituted authority. And I am fully confident that the Deccan Education Society will, in the management of this College, work for the attainment of these ends. The College fittingly bears the worthy name of Lord Willingdon whose active support has largely contributed to the College coming into existence and whose liberal educational policy in this Presidency will always be remembered.

Ladies and gentlemen, I do not want to detain you any further, but I cannot conclude without expressing our gratitude to the Chiefs of the Southern Maratha Country who have done so much to help this College. I am sure they will continue their liberal treatment of this institution which requires every help, assistance and encouragement that the Chiefs and people of this part of the country can extend to it. I wish the Deccan Education Society God-speed in their great work and all prosperity and success to the Willingdon College.

OPENING OF WILLINGDON COLLEGE.

SIR CHIMANLAL'S SPEECH.

END OF COLLEGIATE EDUCATION

On Sunday the opening ceremony of the Willingdon College at Sangli was performed by Sir C. H. Setalvad, the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University.

The proceedings were opened by the Chief of Sangli welcoming the Vice-Chancellor and expressing the warm appreciation of the Chiefs of the Southern Maratha Country of the benefits to be derived from the College. Over a hundred telegrams from prominent men wishing success to the College—among them being messages from Lord Willingdon, H. E. the Governor, Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar and Mr. Justice Shah—were read.

Principal Paranjpye invited the Vice-Chancellor to declare the College open. The College has received the warm support of all in the Southern Maratha Country, the Chief of Sangli has made available capacious buildings for housing the College till the permanent buildings come into existence. The Chief of Miraj has presented a good laboratory and library of 5,000 volumes and the Chief of Ichalkaranji has endowed large sums for scholarships. Further endowments were announced at Sunday's gathering. The College has created great enthusiasm and there are already more students seeking admission than can be accommodated.

SIR CHIMANLAL'S SPEECH.

After unveiling the photographs of Lord and Lady Willingdon and declaring the College open, Sir C. H. Setalvad addressed the gathering as follows:—

Chief, Sahebs, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It gives me very genuine pleasure to be associated with this function to-day. It is great encouragement to all of us to know that his Excellency the Chancellor is taking a keen and sympathetic interest in what we are doing this morning. He has charged me to deliver to you the following message from him: "Sorry, cannot be present for the opening of the new College. I wish it all prosperity and congratulate the Deccan Education Society on the success of their efforts." You have seen what interest our late Governor Lord Willingdon is taking in this institution, as shown by his telegram and letter that were read to you.

Ladies and gentlemen, we owe a great deal as regards this College to him and I trust you will permit me to send him a message on your behalf telling him of the successful gathering and conveying our gratefulness to him for all the sympathy and help he gave us in this enterprise. I venture to say that to-day is a red letter day in the career of the Deccan Education Society. After having thoroughly consolidated their work in the field of higher education in Poona and securing for the Fergusson College a very high place among the Colleges in the Presidency, the Society are undertaking the task of supplying the needs of the Southern Maratha Country in higher education. It is a great day for the Southern Maratha Country, for to-day this part of the country views the birth of an institution which has a great future and which will play an important part in the educational and political progress of the Southern Maratha Country. It is indeed very fortunate that this institution is to be under the management of the Deccan Education Society. That Society with its noble and talented band of life members has set an unique example of self-sacrifice and patriotism and they will bring to bear in the conduct of this institution their vast experience of over thirty years.

REAL END OF COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

They know that the aim and end of collegiate education is not merely to impart a certain amount of knowledge to the students and enable them to pass certain examinations. They are quite alive to the fact that the real end to be achieved is to build up character, to make the young men attending these colleges good citizens and useful members of the Society. And to achieve that end, it is not enough for teachers and professors to confine their attention to the work done in the class-rooms. No doubt, in the class-rooms will be unfolded to the young students, what the great men of all ages have accomplished in literature, philosophy and science. But it is outside the class-rooms and class hours, in the hostels, in the students' clubs and debating societies, that the future lives of many students are made or marred. It is in the intercourse and association with each other in the hostels, clubs, debating societies and sports that the young mind, if properly directed, imbibes the spirit of sympathy, cooperation and self-sacrifice for the common good. It is, therefore, essential that the professors of a College should be in close touch with the students and watch and guide in proper channels their lives and activities outside the class-rooms.

Ladies and gentlemen, I have dwelt upon this aspect of the work of professors for we all feel that, it is in the highest interests of this country at this juncture, that the best efforts should be made to inculcate in the mind of the rising generation correct ideas of civic duties and responsibilities.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

In a few months would be accomplished a substantial measure of responsible government in the provinces and we will be put on the road of the attainment of complete self-government within the Empire. And it is obvious that on the way in which we discharge the powers and responsibilities that will devolve on us at this initial stage, with discretion and wisdom, will depend the early realisation of our goal. And the young men at our colleges and schools, who in a few years will be called upon to take their share in public affairs, must, therefore, be proper-

(Continued in Column 5.)

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MR. HORNIMAN'S DEPORTATION.

PROTEST MEETING AT MORARJI HALL.

Under the auspices of the Satyagraha Sabha, a public meeting will be held to-day at 9 p.m., (S.T.), at Morarji Gokuldas Hall to protest against the Rowlatt Bills and Mr. B. G. Horniman's Deportation.

Mahatma Gandhi will preside. All are invited to attend.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, 24th June, 1919.

THE REFORM BILL.—I.

The Bill before the Parliament "to make further provision with respect to the Government of India" is a comparatively short document, and we feel that it would have been unintelligible without the conceptions of reform which have become familiar to the public through the Joint Report of the Secretary of State and the Viceroy. The Bill is intended to secure the beginning of Responsible Government in India and it is plain that an enterprise so vast and far-reaching could not be outlined within the space of thirty-three sections. Without the schedules and the draft rules before the public, it is not easy to picture the system tentatively offered by the Secretary of State for the scrutiny of the Parliamentary Committee. We have before us only the framework. Even some of the essentials which should have appeared to make it complete and intelligible are lacking, and we take it that they are reserved for inclusion in the statutory rules which must accompany the Act. When questioned as to the finality of the scheme outlined in the Bill, Mr. Bonar Law said the other day that it was open to the Joint Committee to accept it or to reject it. There is much to be done before the Committee by the Indian Deputations now in Britain and we trust that exhaustive evidence will be taken not only with regard to the details of the published Bill but also with regard to the draft rules, without which the Bill is empty and meaningless. Though the Joint Committee is invested with the right of proposing alternative schemes, we have to remember that the Bill, as at present passed in its second reading in the House of Commons, is a Government measure and the probability is that the scheme of dyarchy in the provinces will not be altogether jettisoned by it.

However that may be, we have to examine the contents of the Bill by the test of the national needs of Responsible Government in India. It will not suffice to stop with comparing the Bill with the proposals of the Joint Report or discovering the points in which it happens to deviate from the reactionary despatch of the Government of India. We have now to get away from the descriptive brilliancy of the Reform Report whose charming forecast of harmony and widening freedom has been saving some of our countrymen from the necessity of being confronted with the dry realities of the official scheme. We are now no longer faced with the rhetoric of high resolutions. We have reached the stage when proposals have to be examined on their own merits without reference to personal anticipations. The Government have at present the responsibility of immediately publishing the draft rules for public criticism and since they are of the essence of the scheme, there should be no difficulty and no delay in making them available in India. Without them, the Bill is a fragment and a sketch of the Reform Scheme introduced by the Secretary of State. Nevertheless, it is enough to demonstrate its inadequacy as a measure meant to be a substantial step in "the progressive realisation of responsible government in British India." Laboured attempts to prove its correspondence with the scheme in the Joint Report are valuable as criticism, but the country has made it clear that it is not content to accept the Scheme of the Report as the standard and that radical changes are required in its conception to make it acceptable to the people. More than that, under the stress of competition that is facing nations, it is of paramount importance to the country to possess a real degree of control in the government of its people and the administration of its resources. The nation has emphatically claimed a measure of reform which cannot be circumscribed by the four formulae registered by the Viceroy and the Secretary of State as inviolable. We cannot afford to miss this governing consideration in the strife of bills and counterbills and amendments which may centre round the little scheme offered for consideration in Parliament. We shall show that between the proposals embodied in the Bills and the Scheme in the Joint Report there are some striking differences, and that, in the shuffle, so far as the provinces are concerned, the chief novelty obtained is the Minister with precarious functions and an impossible status. The real sources of power are not brought within the sphere of popular control.

The Congress Deputation has under the leadership of Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao interviewed Mr. Montagu and we feel sure that in the demand for the introduction of responsibility in the Central Government, there will be strong unanimity of feeling among Indian representatives. The formulae put in the Report regarding the unapproachability of the Government of India are nothing short of an arbitrary imposition. As at present contemplated, the Bill merely brings in some innovations in the provinces so far as the exercise of responsibility is concerned. While the system of divided responsibility urged by the Government of India is abandoned in the Bill, the absolutism of the Governor in the province tends to bring it into line with the unqualified authority of the Central Government which is to continue as at present. In our next article we shall examine the restrictions placed on the Minister in the province, the absence of specific responsibility to the Legislative Council and the drastic powers of the head of the administration to govern him. With his freedom of action curtailed and responsibility to the Council nullified, the Minister is not likely to show any great record of success. A harmless and pacific selection, he may gradually prove himself to be a small cog in the official machine, which in all essential parts is expected to move without check. And after all, the control of the official machine is the essence of responsible government. Mr. Montagu, heroic in words, said in the course of his Budget speech:—

What we demand in this country is that officials should govern, not merely for our good, but on our behalf, carry out the orders of Parliament, be responsible to Parliament, Parliament alone deciding upon them. That is where the grievance in India is. There is, believe me, a passion for self-government. Nobody questions that it must come gradually, but I say at every stage the transference of power must be real and substantial. *It must be definite and concrete; it must be beyond the reach of the personal generosity of character or the suspicious nature, or the autocratic temper, or the easy-going disposition of the particular incumbent of any governorship or lieutenant governship. You must transfer the power from the officials to the people.* You must make a beginning, and you must go on doing it. That is what is meant by the progressive realisation of responsible government. (Our italics).

Mr. Montagu's conception is good enough, but can he say that the transference of power he proposes in the Bill is definite and concrete or that the success of his scheme is beyond the suspicious nature and temper of governors and lieutenant-governors?

THE STUDENTS' COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

The "Bengal, Bihar and Orissa Co-operative Journal" of May, just received, contains a short account of the Students' Co-operative Conference recently held in Calcutta. It is a movement which is influentially supported by the educational institutions in Calcutta, and considering the objects which it proposes to fulfil among students, we would commend it to the colleges in Bombay as one worthy of adoption. The Students' Co-operative Conference of Calcutta was held in the last week of March, 1919, in the University Institute, and the meeting was attended by principals, professors and students. As a result, a strong central committee is now working under the chairmanship of Sir P. C. Roy, for the establishment of a College Stores Organisation. According to the promoters of the scheme, the movement will be made to touch all the colleges in Bengal. The conception of a students' endeavour of this type is bound to be fruitful of good in all advanced centres of education and we are certain that, in practice, the organisation can be proved to be a valuable adjunct in the life of our students. The Oxford University Co-operative Society, limited, was registered in 1914. The objects of the Society, as conceived by the under-graduates of the University who first met for deciding upon the scheme, were declared to be (1) to show in a practical way the ideals, advantages and possibilities of co-operation as an instrument of social reform; (2) to encourage the payment of cost for goods and to discourage the credit system by the advantages of dealing at the Society's Store and by special discount arrangements with Oxford firms; and (3) to lessen the cost of living at the University. The Society is at present managed by a committee appointed by the members and there is no doubt that it is serving a very useful purpose in the life of students. That there are distinct benefits, material and moral, to be reaped in this way, is shown by the fact that other Universities, like those of Harvard, Madison and Dublin, are runnning societies for the benefit of students. A central society by the side of the university with affiliated branches appears suitable to the conditions of colleges in India which are distributed over large university areas without reference to easy access or uniform practice. The idea, however, has to be entertained by our students and professors and a workable scheme evolved.

About the value of the movement as a moral and economic education to the student-member it is easy to speak at length, but we do not think that a discussion of its advantages is necessary to commend it. For the student himself the working of the society will be so interesting and profitable that it will cease to be a burden, while as he leaves the college he will have gained some acquaintance with the principles and habits of co-operation. On the material side he is bound to be a gainer. Take the case of the purchase of books and stationery. We believe that all book-buyers in Bombay must have some time or other felt that in ordering a volume priced at a shilling net, they are occasionally called upon to pay the value in rupees at some eccentric scale of calculation. A central university store can do much in standarising the value of books to a minimum, since the commissions on wholesale purchase and the middleman's profit may be brought down. The society may be worked to cover other fields of supply, and advantagous results obtained for the student. In Bombay we have been, of late, having an annual Students' Convention and it would be desirable for its committee to consider a project of co-operation of the kind we have outlined. The association of principals and professors will be of considerable help and they will be doing good service by assisting in the formation of a working scheme. Considering its beneficial effects, it will be a movement with the good will of parents most of whom will appreciate a scheme of order and thrift in the education of their children.

A WELCOME ENTERPRISE.

For obvious reasons we were unable to welcome earlier the new Indian enterprise, the Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd. In the prospectus of the Company which was published in this paper, it was pointed out that most of the insurance companies working in Bombay were giving large dividends reaching beyond cent. per cent., in some cases, while building up large reserves at the same time. These dividends, however, are appropriated by shareholders residing in the United Kingdom and elsewhere and the reserves are invested abroad in gilt-edged and industrial securities of other countries. Even if the British companies working in India are excluded as belonging to the Empire and, therefore, not alien, there are other companies which are prospering from insurance profits arising in India without giving any direct return to this country. It is, therefore, with genuine pleasure that we welcome this new company, which has been already registered and which has opened business at its new office in National Bank Buildings, 90, Esplanade Road. The Board is one of the strongest in any joint stock company in India. Public confidence in the Managing Agents and in the Board of Directors of this company has been revealed by the extraordinary rush of applications for the ten thousand shares offered to the public. We are informed that applications exceeding five crores have come for this lot of ten lakhs. In view of the increasing eagerness displayed by the public—the middle and poorer class public in particular—at the present day to invest their savings in genuine Indian industrial enterprises, we think more shares should have been thrown open to public subscription than was actually done by the Board. That only one-twentieth of the capital of a public company should have been offered to the public was neither fair to the latter nor calculated to promote healthier methods of company promotion than are unfortunately prevalent in this and other countries. India is in urgent need of a rapid industrial development. But what India—with its great and unrivalled spiritual traditions—needs far more is the immediate restoration of the level of the prevailing commercial morality to a point where the desire for legitimate profit harmonises with what should be the ultimate aim of all industry, namely, its democratisation and the consequent distribution of its fruits among the largest number possible. It may be that the step taken by the Jupiter General Insurance Company was a result of a natural diffidence about adequate public response to their prospectus. But in that case, obviously the better course would have been for the promoters of the Company to have offered the bulk of the capital for public subscription after declaring their intention to guarantee the deficiency in the event of an inadequate public response. However, Messrs. Lalji Naranji and Co., consisting of two well-known and experienced businessmen in Bombay, Messrs. Lalji Narandas and Manu Subedar, are to be congratulated on this enterprise and on the extraordinary success of the flotation. It is noteworthy that, with the exception of some of the Tata enterprises, this is the biggest flotation of a joint stock company in Bombay and it has broken the record. We wish every success to this company, whose future seems to be quite secure under the able direction of the Managing Agents and the Board.

Notes of the Day.

A Legend of Mr. Smith.

In the part relating to the "Public Services in India" as found in the body of the present Reform Bill, there is a bald and unconnected sub-section which says that "the Indian Civil Service Temporary Provisions Act 1915 (which confers power during the war and for a period of two years thereafter to make appointments to the Indian Civil Service without examination) shall have effect as though three years' were substituted for 'two yaers' ". This looks like a shrewd little interpolation in favour of the nominating power of the Secretary of State for an extra year without the bother of a new Bill for the purpose! We are reminded in this connection of the fable of a clerk of the House of Commons obtaining a divorce by smuggling a clause into the body of an important bill which was duly passed by the somnolent House. Mr. Smith, clerk of the House, wanted a divorce. Having had a bad case he fought shy of the court and resolved surreptitiously to embody the following clause in the course of a long enactment:—"And whereas it is also deemed expedient that Mr. Smith, clerk of the House, should be granted a divorce, now, therefore, be it enacted, etc., etc." Mr. Smith, according to the legend, got what he wanted and went home a happy man! We do not mean any disrespect to the framers of the Reform Bill, but it seems odd that a clause which has no conceivable connection with the "progressive realisation of responsible government" should have found its way into it.

Sir Ali Imam and Hyderabad.

H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad has decided definitely to dispense with the office of a Prime Minister for his State. It has been arranged that there should be a President of the Council who will serve as chief executive officer, and the first president is expected to be Sir Ali Imam. Since 1913, His Highness has been his own Prime Minister. Nawab Sir Salar Jung, who was appointed Prime Minister after the retirement of Sir Maharaj Kishen Prasad, did not get on well enough with His Highness, and though there were various speculations regarding the causes of Sir Salar Jung's retirement, the only result of public consequence was that the State went on without an official Prime Minister. It may be that Sir Ali Imam is going to fill the old office with a new title. In the way of official distinctions Sir Ali Imam has had a notable and deserving career. He was Standing Counsel, Law Member of the Government of India, a High Court Judge of Patna and latterly a Member of the Executive Council of Behar and Orissa. We hope that the influence of Sir Ali Imam will be of great value in the political enlightenment and the promotion of progressive ideas of the Government of Hyderabad.

A Crying Grievance.

The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye has given notice of his intention to move at the next session of the Bombay Legislative Council a resolution recommending to Government to take immediate steps to remedy the grievances of passengers to and from the ports south of Bombay, especially with regard to overcrowding on steamers, the want of sufficient accommodation on board and inadequacy of convenience at these ports. Mr. Paranjpye has moved in the matter not a day too soon. The way the steamship companies have been treating their passengers, specially the deck passengers, has been a longstanding and crying scandal. The boats are always overcrowded and the passengers are bundled on these steamers like cattle and the less said about the arrangements for their comforts during the voyage the better. The Bombay Steam Navigation Company, which controls most of the traffic to the ports on the Konkan Coast, and which in the absence of a coastal railway enjoys a monopoly of traffic, both human and mercantile, is the most sinning in this respect. Times out of number have the helpless passengers raised their feeble voice against the treatment meted out to them on board the steamers, but to no avail, since no concerted protest has been made strong enough to induce the management of the Company to remedy the prevailing state of things. The facilities for landing and other conveniences at the ports also leave very many things to desire. We are glad the whole question is at last coming up before the Council and we hope Government will treat the matter as one of urgency and deserving of sympathetic consideration. We would also suggest to Mr. Parajpye to secure the permission of the Council to include ports north of Bombay also in the proposed enquiry.

"A Voice from India."

We regret to learn that the Indian journal published in England and entitled "A Voice from India", has to meet with considerable financial dificulty owing to lack of support from this country. This is very unfortunate as we have no hesitation in stating that we are aware of no better exponent in the West of the message of India—of the great civilisation of Hinduism in particular—at the present day, than this journal. It is edited by Mr. Harendranath Maitra, who is ably assisted in his work by a distinguished circle of English writers like Messrs, Edmund Russell, Laurence Housman, Eric Hammond, G. P. Gooch, Ernest V. Hayes, Mrs. Mary Winchester Abbot, Mrs. Josephine Ransom, Mrs. Ernest Rhys, Mrs. J. Stannard and Mrs. Flora Annie Steel, who are already well-known for their sympathy with Indian life and thought. It is the aim of the journal "to bring before the world-public, the art, literature, poetry, drama, the philosophy and the life of the Hindus, and of those who in the inscrutable mystery of Providence live in union with them."

Need of Encouragement.

The contents of one of the recent numbers of the journal would show that Mr. Maitra, the editor, deserves to be congratulated on the ability with which he is endeavouring to achieve the aims the journal has set before itself. The number opens with an editorial article on "Chaitanya", the great preacher of Divine Love, who lived in the 16th century. This is followed by a glowing tribute to the late Baba Premananda Bharati, by Mr. A. Somerville Story. Next there is an exquisite literary vignette from the pen of Mr. Edmund Russell on the subject of Mira Bai, the Princess of Mewar, who sang so sweetly of Divine Love. Other contributions in the journal include "Arachne" by Mrs. E. Rhys, "Eastern and Western Science" by Mrs. Mary Winchester Abbot, "The New Spirit in India" by Mrs. J. Stannard, "The Osmania University of Hyderabad" by Mr. Khaja Ismail, and a serial story entitled "The Eyes of Shiva" by Mr. Ernest V. Hayes. The journal deserves every encouragement at the hands of all patriotic Indians—and Englishmen also.

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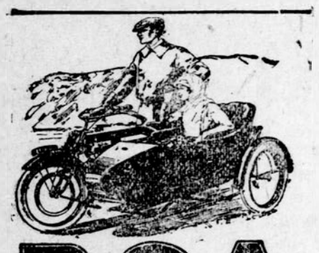

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THROWING AWAY FRUITS OF VICTORY

The "New Statesman" writes:—

Second thoughts on the Draft Treaty are very disquieting. Apart from three or four much discussed clauses relating to the Saar Valley, the Polish frontiers, and the length of time over which tribute is to be exacted from the Germans, it is not easy to point to any one particular provision and to say that in itself is unjust or that it is too severe. Does Germany deserve to lose her colonies? Does she deserve to lose her ships? Does she deserve to lose Alsace Lorraine and Posen? Does she deserve to have to surrender a substantial portion of her coal production to make good the wanton damage she did to the French coal mines. Does she deserve to have her armaments controlled and her finances supervised from outside? Does she deserve to be forced to make good in kind out of her terribly depleted resources her thefts in Belgium? Does she deserve the humiliation of surrendering her nationals to be tried by foreign Courts for gross offence against the laws of war and humanity? Does she deserve to pay every penny she can be made to pay towards the cost of the war which she forced on Europe? To all these questions there is only one possible answer: an unfaltering affirmative. No jury which had heard the evidence could give any other. Yet the Treaty as a whole is not defensible. The result of treating Germany as a criminal, attempting to apply to a whole nation the cold justice of a criminal court, is a document which from beginning to end contains no generous gesture, no hint of possible future reconciliation, no spark of magnanimity or courage. As one re-reads it the hope of founding a real League of Nations on the basis of such a peace fades into a very far-off future—and with it goes the saving grace of the Treaty. There are other obvious good points in it of course. It rectifies ancient wrongs; it secures a measure of reparation for the victims of undeserved suffering; it promises, at any rate temporarily, a vast reduction of armaments throughout the world. Yet how many Englishmen—we have no right to speak for others—are there who feel that it is the peace for which we fought, or who could sign it without shame or who can appreciate the crushing efficiency of its terms without wondering whether we are still really so afraid of Germany and whether history will rate this peace, which we are forcing upon her, higher—in any scale of international morality—than the "peaces" which she forced on Russia and Rumania last year?

CONSIDERATION OF CANVASSED POINTS.

Consider a few of its less canvassed points. The indemnity which Germany is to pay is intermediate. The German Government to sign a blank cheque and be told its amount two years hence. In the meantime, a committee of the Allied Powers is to supervise the German system of taxation and make "periodical estimates" of Germany's capacity to pay. The harder the German people work in those two years the bigger will be the bill they will have eventually to face. What a stimulus to that economic recovery upon which the whole future of central and eastern Europe depends! There are elaborate provisions enabling the Allies to control Germany's port accommodation, customs, and transit facilities and rates, Germany must subscribe blindfold and in advance to any international convention affecting these matters even if they affect them only in her own territory. No Allied or Associated Power (which presumably includes Poland!) is bound for a period of five years to give German trade any reciprocal facilities. The International Commission for the control of the Danube is in future to include no representatives of Germany, Austria, or Hungary. There is to be no discrimination anywhere, direct or indirect, against Allied trade, but the Allies are perfectly free to discriminate against German trade, Germany may not impose any restrictions upon the residence, movements or commercial activities of foreigners in her own territory, but the Allies may pass what laws they like against Germans a right which some of them at any rate intend to exercise. Pre-War contracts between Allied subjects and German subjects are cancellable by the Allied governments but not by the German government, which must undertake to secure their enforcement if any Allied government so desire. German life insurance companies are even to be obliged if called upon, not to pay "surrender values," but to distribute their assets, in so far as they relate to policies held by Allied subjects. And so on. The Allied commissions have done their work well in a scientific sense. They leave Germany no loophole for escape, no visible hope of economic salvation for decades. But such conditions, cumulatively amount to economic slavery. There is no precedent for them even in Prussian documents. But they are Prussian terms worked out with Prussian thoroughness and Prussian folly.

CONFUSION OF REAL ISSUE.

The real issue is confused rather than clarified by such speches as that of the German Prime Minister on Monday. If anything could justify the terms of the Treaty it would doubtless be Herr Solhidemann's comments on them. For he has no right to his protests; they ring false. More, probably, than any other man in Germany he was responsible, not indeeded for the outbreak of war, but for its continuance in its later stages. So far as political principles are concerned he has shown himself a *farceur*. From 1916 to 1918 he consistently adopted his principles to the military situation in a fashion which even in Germany was astonishing and in any other country would have been inconceivable. His lack of sincerity is a byword. He made no effective protest against the peace of Bucharest. It is impossible on his record to doubt that if Germany had won the war and had sought to impose such terms, or worse upon the Allies, he would have been foremost in defence of them. His speech to the German National Assembly, with its elaborated eloquence, its melodramatic phrasing and its air of injured rectitude, leaves Allied public opinion cold; indeed, influences it, more perhaps than anything else could have done in favour of the terms as they stand. Force, it has been shown over and over again, is the only thing that a Scheidemann understands.

But not even the speeches of Herr Sohlidemann can justify this peace to the conscience of Europe. The truth is that criminal justice, even at its best, as applied to the present situation in Europe, is a shirking and not a solution of the problem. Even if it be assumed that the whole German people are responsible for the crimes committed in their name under a regime which they have now discarded, it remains true that you can no more punish them as they deserve than our own criminal law can punish, say, a child-torturer as he deserves. Punishment is in itself a vain thing; as unsatisfying to the victor as it may be demoralising to the vanquished. A treaty which secures punishment by giving permanence to the spirit of war is worse than no peace at all. For it cannot be stable. It is significant that even its apologists—it appears to have no champions—are driven to defend it by emphasizing the possibilities is its revision. But that inevitable revision may easily strain almost to breaking point the moral resources of the nascent League of Nations. The choice of Paris as the venue for the Peace was perhaps unavoidable, but it appears now to have been the greatest of misfortunes. For a generous judicial temper is still impossible there. Its citizens have suffered too long and too recently to be able yet to subordinate either their desire for revenge or their fear of counter-revenge. All through the Treaty the influence of these twin passions of fear and revenge is discernible—qualified here and there by greed. There is no honour even for the victors in signing such a Peace. We do not envy the Allied signatories their privilege any more than we envy the public executioner his office. They will sign a document which will settle nothing; which cannot stand; and which future generations, understanding less than we do of the immense difficulties of its composition, will condemn even more severely—for its bitterness and its blindness. In endevouring to reap all the fruits of victory we are throwing them away. For we fought for peace and in this treaty there is no peace.

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 22.

Arabian Sea monsoon has again been confined almost entirely to the west coast of the Peninsula and Bay monsoon to Burma and North-east India. A slight disturbance from the West has given some rain in the Western Himalayas. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Behar, and on the west coast of the Peninsula, and local rain in Upper Burma, Kashmir, South-east Madras. A few falls have also occurred in the United Provinces, Hyderabad Deccan, and Mysore.

The chief amounts are:—Moulmein, Rangoon two inches; Gauhati one and a half; Cherrapunji nine; Cox's Bazar four; Berhampore, Bogra one; Mymensingh, Dinajpur two; Purnea one and a half; Benares, Chakrata, Gulmarg, Raichur one; Mercara two; Mangalore one and a half; Salem one.

High temperatures persist locally in Northern India. Jacobabad reports one hundred and sixteen degrees, Peshawar one hundred and fifteen, Rawalpindi, Ambala one hundred and eleven, and Cawnpore one hundred and eight.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in North-east India.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 22nd June 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.734	Inch.
Temperature of Air	83.8	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.6	"
Dew Point	76.8	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.736	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	6.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	84.2	"
Minimum do	80.2	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.S.W.	
Movement of Wind	147	Miles
Fall of Rain	0.08	Inch.
Total fall during month	14.70	"
Do. year	14.84	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. on 23rd.	0.00	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

		HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.			
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.
	June	h.	m.	ft. in.	June	h.	m.	ft. in.
Mon.	23	m 6	54	25 6	23	m 0	24	17 6
Tues.	24	m 6	35a	26 0		0	44a	20 6
		m 8	14	26 4	24	m 1	20	16 8
Wed.	25	m 7	47a	26 0		2	4a	20 5
		m 9	24	27 6	25	m 2	26	15 11
Thur.	26	8	59a	26 4		3	17a	19 11
		m 10	20	28 7	26	m 3	20	15 2
Fri.	27	9	59a	26 9		4	19a	19 2
		m 11	9	29 5	27	m 4	14	14 7
Sat.	28	18	54a	27 2		5	14a	18 5
		m 11	54	30 0	28	m 5	2	14 4
Sun.	29	11	6a	27 6		6	4a	17 10
		0	47a	30 2	29	m 5	40	14 6
						6	56a	17 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June 23 (Monday)	Sunrise 6h. 3m.	Sunset 7h. 19m.
" 24 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 3m.	" 7h. 19m
" 25 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 3m.	" 7h. 19m.
" 26 (Thursday)	" 6h. 3m.	" 7h. 19m.
" 27 (Friday)	" 6h. 4m.	" 7h. 19m.
" 28 (Saturday)	" 6h. 4m.	" 7h. 2 m.
" 29 (Sunday)	" 6h. 4m.	" 7h. 20m

Phases of the Moon:—

New Moon	1d.	2h	34-9m. a.m.
First Quarter	7d.	6h.	8-8m. p.m.
Full Moon	15d.	1h.	55-1m. p.m.
Last quarter	23d.	4h.	51-1m p.m.
New Moon	30d.	11h.	0-4m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 23rd June 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity below normal and temperature is slightly or moderately, about the average in the east, and north Punjab; Rawalpindi records maximum of 109 degs. F.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear except at Allahabad. Humidity is considerably below normal. Temperature is in moderate excess in the west of the division and in considerable excess in the east, where the maximum exceeded 108 deg. F. yesterday.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies continue clear except in lower Sind and south-west Rajputana, where moderate cloud persists. Humidity is above normal in the north of the division and is below it in east Rajputana. Night temperature is in defect at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and are moderately clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is below normal at several stations. Day temperature is in excess at Ahmedabad and Bhavnagar Para while night temperature is above the average at Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is above normal at Saugor and Amraoti; night temperature is in excess at Jubbulpore.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Karwar has had 0.60 in., Mormugao 0.90 in. and Ratnagiri 0.55 in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is above normal in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rain has fallen locally in the south Bombay Deccan; Sholapur reports 0.84 in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is locally below normal in the north of the division. Day temperature is above the average in Hyderabad and at Malegaon.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast as far north as Ratnagiri, and local in the south Bombay Deccan, but the amount has nowhere exceeded one inch, the heaviest fall being 0.90 in. of Mormugao. The indications of an improvement in the monsoon are less marked to-day. Temperature continues high in the United Provinces and the greater part of the Punjab and the air is generally drier than usual in northern and central India.

No large change appears likely.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 22nd June 1919:—

The Arabian sea monsoon has again been confined almost entirely to the west coast of the Peninsula and the Bay monsoon to Burma and north-east India. A slight disturbance from the west has given some rain in the western Himalayas. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and on the west coast of the Peninsula, and local in upper Burma, Kashmir and south-east Madras. A few falls have also occurred in the United Provinces, Hyderabad and Mysore.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Moulmein Rangoon two inches; Gauhati one and a half; Cherrapunji nine; Cox's Bazar four; Berhampore, Bogra one; Mymensingh, Dinajpur two; Purnea one and a half; Benares, Chakrata, Gulmarg, Raichur one; Mercara two; Salem one.

High temperatures persist locally in northern India. Jacobabad reports one hundred and sixteen degrees, Peshawar one hundred and fifteen, Rawalpindi and Ambala one hundred and eleven and Cawnpore one hundred and eight.

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